

Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Dewey  
By Milton Howard  
—See Page 3

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZIS—FASCISM



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## POLL TAX REPEAL WINS IN HOUSE

### U.S. Planes Hammer Sardinia; Sink 15 Ships in Raids on Italy

#### Mediterranean Island Hit Hard

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26 (UP).—American-built Mitchell bombers of the RAF attacked the enemy-held Enxer air field at Abberville, France, in daylight yesterday while German planes, in a week reprisal for the devastation of Dortmund, battered a town on the south coast of England.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 25 (UP).—Almost 400 United States bombers and fighters, hammering southern Europe's invasion defenses, rained Sardinia with bombs and pounded war targets in Italy and Pantelleria yesterday to climax a week in which Allied African airmen destroyed 340 Axis planes.

Fifteen more enemy ships were sunk or damaged in Sunday-Monday assaults launched from North Africa and the Middle East for a three-day total of 26 and at least 13 Axis planes were destroyed.

The heaviest attacks of Monday were launched against Sardinia, trans-Mediterranean stepping stone to France and Italy, by more than 300 U.S. Flying Fortresses, Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers, and Lightning and Warhawk fighter-bombers.

They bombed and strafed nine separate areas and wrecked a dozen ships around the island's 500-mile coast.

Other North African Lightnings and Warhawks hit twice at Pantelleria, tiny island guarding the approaches to Sicily, in the ninth attack there in nine days.

Some 50 big Liberator bombers of the U.S. Middle Eastern Command unloaded about 150 tons of explosive and fire bombs in a Monday morning attack on Calabria and

(Continued on Page 3)

### Lend-Lease Aids March To Berlin--FDR

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UP).—President Roosevelt reported to Congress today that Lend-Lease aid throughout April totaled \$11,103,000,000 and that with its help the Allies are amassing striking power for offensives "that will end only in Berlin and Tokyo."

Submitting a report covering Lend-Lease operations through April 30, he said "we are outbuilding the aggressors in every category of modern arms." Soviet Russia, he added, has received more lend-lease munitions than Great Britain but Britain still holds first place in total Lend-Lease goods and services received—\$3,116,000,000 since March 11, 1941, when the program began.

Lend-Lease supplies to China were lumped together with those sent to India, Australia and New Zealand aggregating \$875,000,000 but figures obtained privately show that since start of the program China has received \$38,801,000 of supplies, the bulk in ordnance and aircraft.

Regarding China, however, the President promised:

"New land routes are being de-

(Continued on Page 4)

HEADLINE HIGHLIGHTS...	
COMINTERN DECISION: A Historic Step Long	Page 2
BLAVE LABOR PATENTS: Rich Farm Growers	3
NYE HELPS LAUNCH: New America First Drive	4
UNION LOOKOUT: SPORT FEATURES	5
MIKE GOLD'S COLUMN: MR. SULLIVAN, MR. DEWEY—Milton Howard's Column	6
THE AKRON STRIKE—Editorial of the Day	8

Read the DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

### Casablanca Plans Hold —Churchill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Britain's prime minister Winston Churchill took the spotlight at President Roosevelt's press conference today emphasizing that repeated aerial blows against Germany and Italy would be continued, but not to the exclusion of other methods.

After a brief introduction by the President, who stressed that both he and Churchill had made extremely good progress in plotting the future of a total global war, Churchill held the stage for 40 minutes.

When a questioner reminded him of the pledge made at Casablanca last January to strike new and heavy blows against the Axis this year, Churchill laughed, and said the Casablanca statement still held good.

Asked for a comment on the dissolution of the Communist International, the British prime minister replied briefly that he liked it.

With reference to Italy, it was Churchill's opinion that he could not count on anything except the force of arms.

It was advisable and wise, he said, for the Italian people to realize they had erred by allowing themselves to be led by the nose by their fascist leaders.

UP TO ITALIAN PEOPLE

Recently, he declared that the Italian nation would be very well advised to disown their leaders and throw themselves on the justice of those they have so grievously offended, but he added that this was a matter for the Italian people themselves.

The Allies meanwhile intend, Churchill chuckled, to apply "physical stimuli."

Churchill hailed the great fight of the Red Army, said the Russians had been great allies and had written new pages in the history of warfare against odds that seemed for a time insurmountable.

Quoted about Soviet relations with Japan, Churchill said he did not feel it was his job to suggest any new strategy to the Russian leaders, who certainly knew that Japan has watched Russia with a purely opportunist eye.

Churchill refused to be drawn into an extended discussion with an Australian correspondent on plans for the Far East, but noted that the present threat to Australia was considerably less serious than in December, 1941.

He made it clear that un-

(Continued on Page 5)

### British C.P. Renews Labor Party Plea

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Central Committee of the British Communist Party at its special meeting Monday adopted a resolution urging that "in the light of new circumstances," caused by the proposed dissolution of the Communist International, "negotiations be opened at once between representatives of Labor and the Communist Party to clear away any difficulties that may remain in the way of a merger."

The British CP pointed out that the Labor Party executive had made the issue of international affiliation its chief reason for opposition to a merger of the British Communists and the Labor Party.

The CP affiliation, which has agitated the entire British working class in the last four months. More than 2,500 union locals, including the national executives of nine leading trade unions, have gone on record for the affiliation proposal.

After voting to support the CP executive's dissolution action, which "had gotten a howl of rage from the 'left camp' since it would 'strengthen the fight for the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers,'" the British Party's central committee emphasized that

(Continued on Page 6)

### Soviet Guerrillas Smash Nazi Move

LONDON, May 25 (UP).—In-

trapped Soviet guerrillas, operating far behind the enemy lines, have smashed a German "punitive expedition" on the Leningrad front in a fierce two-day battle and captured prisoners and spoils, a Soviet supplementary communique reported today.

The guerrillas killed more than 100 enemy troops, captured four prisoners and seized three trench mortars, two machine guns, four Tommy guns, 80 rifles and a quantity of hand grenades and ammunition, said the Moscow radio.

Guerrillas in other Leningrad sectors derailed five enemy military trains, the supplement said, wrecking five locomotives, 103 freight cars laden with war supplies and three gasoline tank cars.

The Soviet Tuesday noon communique reported brisk Soviet artillery fire northeast of Novorossiysk and in the Lischansk and Iyem sectors of the Donets River front.

SILENCE NAZI GUNS

Five German artillery batteries were silenced in the Novorossiysk bombardment, the communique said, and a self-propelling gun and several motor trucks were destroyed. About one company of German troops were killed by shell fire, the communique reported.

In the active Lischansk sector the artillerymen, on the basis of reports by night, destroyed six German pillboxes, three dugouts, a gun and 15 trucks and cars and blew up a war supply dump, it was said.

South of Iyem, up the Donets from Lischansk, the Soviet gunners and mortar crews were credited with destroying two German guns, six pillboxes, five blockhouses and three observation points.

Soviet sentries killed 60 Germans in repelling an offensive reconnaissance by German patrols, the communique reported.

The communique said that in the Slavsk sector, Northwest of Kursk, a German infantry company which attacked the Soviet line was thrown back with the loss of more than 40 men killed.

### Gil Green Talks On CI Tonight

Authoritative answers to the many questions that have been raised on the meaning of the dissolution of the Communist International will be given by Gil Green, New York State Secretary of the Communist Party, at a meeting tonight at 8:00 P. M. at Tom Mooney Hall, 13 Astor Pl.

The meeting will be attended by Communist Party educational and literature directors. Other members of the county, section and branch executive committees have also been invited.

### Love to Castillo From Hirohito

LONDON, May 25 (UP).—Emperor Hirohito sent a message of congratulation to President Ramon S. Castillo on the occasion of Argentina's independence anniversary today, the Tokyo Radio reported.

(Continued on Page 5)

### Miss Negro War Worker Chosen For Freedom Rally at Garden

By Eugene Gordon

Miss Negro War Worker has been chosen.

She was selected by a committee representing the Negro Freedom Rally and is going to appear at the Freedom Rally spectacle in Madison Square Garden on the evening of June 7.

Miss Negro War Worker is Miss Belle Calhoun, of Jamaica, L. I., a chief wire machine operator for the Lincoln Wire Co., New York City.

Member of the labor-management committee at the plant.



Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, shown as he arrived at a Soviet airport bearing a personal message from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin. He is met at the airport by W. Dekanov, left, deputy foreign affairs commissar and U.S. Ambassador William H. Standley, right.

### WLB Acts on Coal, Orders New Talks

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UP).—The War Labor Board today indicated it would approve UMW demands for portal-to-portal pay and a six-day work week if those issues can be settled in collective bargaining negotiations.

The Board ordered the UMW and the Appalachian Bituminous operators to undertake bargaining without first appearing before the WLB and to report back within 15 days on progress of the negotiations. This ruling plus the prospect of important concessions constituted a victory, for Lewis in the protracted wage dispute.

Lewis, who has steadfastly refused to accept board jurisdiction in the case, was not immediately available for comment. But inasmuch as he always has insisted on renewal of direct negotiations with the operators on the major controversial points, he may accept the decision.

DECISION HIGHLIGHTS

High points of the Board decision:

1. It denied the \$2-a-day wage increase demand on the ground it would violate the Little Steel wage ceiling formula limiting wage gains to 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941, levels.

2. It left to collective bargaining the issue of portal to portal compensation for travel time in the mines—but indicated it would endorse any settlement agreed to by negotiations on this issue.

3. It also left to collective bargaining the question of a six-day work week with time and a half payment for the sixth day of work. This matter also would be approved if ironed out in bargaining conferences, the Board said.

4. It granted the miners' request for an increase in vacation pay from \$30 to \$50 a year.

5. It held that the operators should furnish the miners their safety equipment and working tools without charge, as the UMW sought, but denied a demand that the mine companies should likewise supply the workers with personal wearing

WLB Chairman William H. Davis said in Washington that the board would not touch the URW's petition for reconsideration of the strikers' wage case until full production has resumed in the rubber plants.

Davis said that, although Dalrymple had challenged the board's decision which precipitated the

(Continued on Page 5)

### BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UP).—House and Senate pay-as-you-go tax conferences today agreed on a compromise proposal which will waive 75 per cent of one year's taxes for all individuals owing more than \$50 for the year and completely wipe out any liability under that figure.

### Rubber Union Board to Meet

AKRON, O., May 25 (UP).—A possible break in the general strike paralyzing Akron's rubber industry was seen tonight when the executive board of the United Rubber Workers (UO) called a special meeting for 10 A. M. tomorrow.

The meeting will be held to hear a report from Sherman H. Dalrymple, union international president, who is returning from Washington where he conferred with CIO President Philip Murray and members of the War Labor Board.

WLB Chairman William H. Davis said in Washington that the board would not touch the URW's petition for reconsideration of the strikers' wage case until full production has resumed in the rubber plants.

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(Continued on Page 5)

### Poll Tax Victory-- Make It Complete

An Editorial

THE vote in the House for the Marcantonio anti-poll tax bill is a fine victory for the democratic, win-the-war forces of the nation.

This victory is the gratifying result of the non-partisan unity of Democrats, Republicans and American Labor Party forces working in a kind of coalition.

Outside the House, it was greatly assisted by the effective unity of labor, AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods, as well as leading Negro organizations, all rousing public opinion to action.

The main fact is that the enemies of the undemocratic poll tax were neither intimidated nor confused. They refused to be cowed or divided.

The fight now goes to the Senate.

This is the traditional "last stand" where the poll-taxers in the past succeeded in defying the welfare and the will of the entire country by their shameful filibuster.

This is where they perpetuated the anti-democratic poll tax by the equally anti-democratic filibuster.

It now becomes the duty of the nation to see that this will not happen again.

THE political blackmail heard ranting in the House yesterday told the country what is at stake in the poll tax fight.

The poll-taxers threatened the Roosevelt government with reprisals; they threatened the Democratic Party and the war program itself.

These threats have been heard in the past. Their hollowness must now be exposed to the light of day and spurned by the Administration and the Democratic Party win-the-war forces.

These threats carry no force behind them. The poll-taxers cannot threaten the government and the democratic win-the-war forces with withdrawal of support; some do not support the Administration now.

They cannot dare claim to speak for the people of the South; the Dixons and Wilkinsons who threaten "new secession" movements from the Administration speak only for a minority.

The real, rising forces in Southern life, speaking for the majority of its people, are not the poll taxers; they are the new labor movement and the new liberals like Senator Pepper, Justice Black and others, who see in the poll tax-feudal backwardness of the South the greatest obstacle to the South's own economic and political welfare. Talking glibly in the name of the South, the poll taxers are its greatest enemies, its parasitic minority.

Their pretense of defending the Democratic Party sounds hollow indeed as the country sees the unholy alliance of poll taxers and Republicans of the Taft-Brooks-Vandenberg-Nye type.

The Hoover-Taft Republicans are secretly aiding and encouraging the "poll tax bloc" whom they are using as a club against the Government's war effort and the Administration.

Poll tax feudalism joins with pro-fascist appeasement in this unscrupulous and dangerous alliance, which plans to use the filibuster to halt the national will.

The further existence of the poll tax system is a dire menace to the nation's united war effort because of this poll tax-defeatist alliance against President Roosevelt and the Government.

FURTHERMORE, the poll tax's abolition will not only release the political energies of millions of Southerners, white and Negro. It will also provide the war leadership of President Roosevelt and the win-the-war Democrats with the power of enormous new support which is now prevented from acting by the poll tax system.

The poll tax system prevents the South from fighting effectively for President Roosevelt's leadership; it makes the Administration subject to blackmail threats at the hands of a small oligarchy.

Far from weakening the Democratic win-the-war forces in the South, the abolition of the poll tax will usher in a tremendous growth in the influence and power of these forces. Far from being a support for these Democratic forces, the poll taxers are a severe handicap to them. They can threaten only so long as they have the poll tax to protect them.

ADMINISTRATION concessions to this poll tax blackmail has solved nothing for the pro-Roosevelt forces. Appeasement or capitulation to it has brought not "unity," as appeasers or politics-as-usual counsellors have claimed; on the contrary, it has brought the immediate actuality of a Democratic-Bourbon-Republican alliance against the government.

The fight for the Administration now compels a firm blow against the anti-Roosevelt Democrats and their GOP allies at one and the same time. This can be achieved by a new broad alliance of Administration, labor, Negro and Southern liberal forces, as well as anti-Hoover Republicans.

For this is by no means a sectional or a "North-versus-South" matter. It is indeed a matter on which the future of the nation's war leadership may depend. The opening up of the South to democracy is vital to America's war for survival.

Public opinion has this duty, then, to enter the fight in the Senate with irresistible pressure.

Such meetings as the New York June 7th rally for Negro rights are typical of the public demonstration which can ring with the demand for the end of the hated poll tax system which robs millions of Southerners of democracy, and confronts the nation with the menace of a feudal-appeaser alliance.

### Votes 265-110 -- Sends Bill To Senate

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House voted for democracy today as it passed the Marcantonio anti-poll tax bill by an overwhelming margin of 265 to 110.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, sponsor of the measure, hailed the vote as a demonstration of unity both in the House where a coalition of congressmen of all parties joined together and outside where labor, fraternal and church groups combined to support abolition of the poll.

"This shows what unity of the people can do," Marcantonio said.

WASHINGTON, May 25

(UP).—A man in a sailor's uniform who later identified himself as Evan O. Jones of Los Angeles, interrupted House debate on anti-poll tax legislation today by leaping to the "gallery railing and shouting, 'why should a man pay a tax to vote when he can fight without paying a tax?'"

Taken from the gallery by attendants, he explained later that he "just came up here to see what was going on in democracy."

"This makes the first defeat of the reactionaries at the session of Congress. It can be done again and again with the same unity."

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, which had coordinated the efforts of labor and other organizations behind the poll-tax bill, described the

(Continued on Page 6)

### Senate Group Votes Down Kerr Black-List

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate Appropriations Committee deficiency sub-committee of the today unanimously voted against the Kerr Committee's black list of anti-fascist employees.

The sub-committee struck from the urgent deficiency bill the Kerr Committee amendment which was approved by the House barring any government funds to Robert Morris Lovett, Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd.

It is considered likely that this action will be sustained both by the full appropriations committee of the Senate and by the Senate itself.

A vote on this issue is expected to take place in the Senate later this week, possibly on Friday or Saturday.

Senate defeat of the Kerr Committee amendment will not, however, dispose of the black list of anti-fascists.

There is still a possibility that when the bill goes to conference spokesmen for the Senate Appropriations Committee will yield to pressure and permit the Kerr Committee amendment to remain in the measure.

### 'Daily' Council To Hear Alan Max

Alan Max, assistant managing editor of the Daily Worker, will address the Daily Worker Advisory Council tomorrow night at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

"I'm very glad to have the opportunity to exchange views with the Council members," said Max last night. "Council members have helped us promote circulation and have helped us with news and editorial suggestions. I want to tell the members more about the work and the problems of the paper and to get their ideas."

Alexander Trachtenberg, president of the Council, said the members would also consider plans for the "Daily" conference, which will be held in Webster Hall, June 10th.







# Davis Imports 'Slave' Labor To Fatten Rich Farm Growers

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The nation's food production program is being endangered by the fantastically planless farm labor policies of Food Administrator Chester Davis.

These policies are designed not to meet the needs of food production for war but to cater to the desire of a handful of big corporation farmers for a plentiful supply of cheap labor.

One of the most shameful episodes in the unfolding of Davis farm labor program was the recent importation of Negro workers from Jamaica under conditions which approximate those of the old slave trade.

Two ships brought 4,400 of these workers to New Orleans. On one of the ships there were transported 400 workers.

On the other, constructed to carry a peak load of 1,700, some 4,000 Negro workers were herded together. Sanitary conditions on these ships were scandalous. And after two days at sea, the supply of food gave out.

While the workers were protesting against these conditions, one worker fell overboard and was drowned. The circumstances surrounding this incident are mysterious, and have not yet been fully explained.

## STILL AT CAMP

Some of these workers are still at a camp in New Orleans. Others have been sent to the huge Sea-brook Farm in New Jersey, to the King and Starkey Farms in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and to the big farm estates operated by the beet companies of Michigan.

The total number of Negro workers to be imported from Jamaica is 10,000. Arrangements to bring in these workers were made by Chester Davis in March one week before he was officially appointed as Food Administrator.

Davis sent Samuel Zemurray, president of the United Fruit Company, to Jamaica to get enabling legislation for the deal through the local legislature.

So important did Davis consider this importation of Jamaican Negroes that he actually pressured shipping officials to release vessels which had been used to bring supplies to our troops in Australia.

But here is the tip-off. After Zemurray had completed his arrangements, Davis and his aides began to ask Agriculture Department officials:

"What will we do with these workers?"

The truth is that the figure of 10,000 Jamaicans was not based on any estimate of need. No plans had been made in advance as to where to put these workers.

In addition to the Jamaicans, 5,000 Negro workers from the Bahamas are also being brought to this country.

## FLOWN BY PLANE

Almost 1,000 of these were actually flown by plane from the Bahamas to Florida.

The Bahaman workers were imported after terrible pressure from big Florida growers led by Luther Chandler. And most of them are being used in Florida.

The object of the Florida growers was to get a docile labor supply. But they were disappointed in this. "Angered by wage reductions for bean-picking and by Jim Crow discrimination, five spontaneous strikes have broken out in Florida."

A special emissary of the Bahaman government has been designated to handle labor trouble with these workers. Leaders of protest movements against poor conditions have been hastily deported.

Importation of workers is the mainstay of Chester Davis' farm labor program—such as it is.

With 50,000 workers to be brought in from Mexico, the total of farm laborers to be imported will reach 85,000.

Another important point in Davis' program is to have soldiers assigned from Army camps to harvest crops.

And finally, he is counting on a volunteer land army of 500,000 farm workers.

None of these points is harmful in itself. The land army particularly could play a constructive and valuable role.

The trouble is that these groups are not being used in a planned way in terms of the real needs for agricultural labor.

## CHEAP HELP

Davis' program is designed exclusively to give large corporation farmers reserves of cheap labor. It is not concerned with the hundreds of thousands of medium-sized farmers.

And most important of all, his program ignores completely the key to the whole farm labor question: the utilization of the available supply of farm labor.

There is "no real shortage of farm labor" according to Donald Henderson, president of the CIO's United Cannery, Agricultural and Packing Workers.

Henderson points out that almost one third of the man-hours spent in agriculture this year will be devoted to cotton, tobacco and other non-essential crops.

The real problem then is converting from non-essential crops and utilizing the farm labor supply which is thus released.

The Congressional farm bloc has thus far hampered this solution. With the Bankhead farm labor bill, it would tie farm workers to the non-essential crops. And Congress has also passed a bill giving county agents the power to prevent farm workers from being moved out of

## Miss Negro War Worker Selected

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro women have now definitely begun to come into their own.

She feels that this war is different from the first world war in a number of ways, but chiefly because, this time, it is contributing to the advancement of her people.

It is a "progressive war," she said, "because it is promoting large numbers of the Negro people to all kinds of industrial job opportunities."

The committee which selected Miss Calhoun for the honor of standing before a Madison Square Garden crowd on the evening of June 7 thinks she is "more typical of the Negro woman worker than many thousands of young girls who are doing equally as much, but who do not have precisely the same qualifications."

William Gould, head of the Lincoln Wire Co., was present at yesterday's interview in the Hotel Theresa, 126th St. and Seventh Ave. He said Miss Calhoun has considerably aided in maintaining the harmonious relations between management and labor in a shop.

Out of that situation, he declared, production for the anti-fascist war poured naturally.

She has a brother in the army engineers. Two nephews are also in the service.

## Smith Sharpens Axe On OPA Rent Control

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The OPA rent section has just about been accused of everything to date from "subversive intentions" to being opposed to the "traditional ideal of home ownership." But you can bet your hat that there will be a lot more fantastic charges flying around.

The most successful part of the OPA program—rent control—has been singled out for destruction. The wrecking crew in Congress and the real estate interests are out to discredit and dismantle the OPA rent section.

For the best axe-job to date the honors go to the committee, headed by dour-faced Howard W. Smith, Virginia poll-taxer, who is running a "judicial inquiry" to determine whether OPA is violating the constitutional rights of citizens (read landlords).

So "judicial" are these proceedings that when CIO unionists R. J. Thomas of the UAW and Russ Nixon of the UP asked to testify on the heels of real estate lobbyist Herbert U. Nelson, the answer was a flat "no!"

While the cost of food, clothing and house furnishings has been climbing upwards even on the slow-moving Bureau of Labor Statistics Index, rent has remained stationary due to effective rent control.

OPA has done a swell job in making landlords toe the mark and even the business interests in OPA itself have had little success in making Price Administrator Fred M. Brown weaken the program.

In April the Delany sub-committee of the Smith committee held hearings on OPA rent practices which were just a rehearsal for the full dress performance of last week.

At that time, the National Association of Real Estate Boards wept on the committee's shoulder that OPA always regarded landlords as villains and that while all other business interests were doing a little profiteering, they were left out in the cold.

Herbert U. Nelson, vice president of the Association, went into his little speech again last week before

the full Smith Committee asking once again for rent ceilings be lifted to make "adjustments," the down payment of houses be reduced, local rent committees set up and a "kindlier" attitude by OPA towards real estate interests.

Price Administrator Brown in rejecting Nelson's demands back in April stated emphatically that "it is my judgment that the results of the changes you propose would be in conflict with the President's hold the line order."

The same sentiment was echoed last week by the CIO Cost of Living Committee which declared that "if we are to hold the line against inflation, the rent program must be maintained intact."

Real estate interests want to start a big home-buying campaign now as an "anti-inflationary" move, or so they say. But here's another view of this home-buying campaign from the eyes of Paul A. Porter, head of OPA rent section.

"Since new construction is severely limited, this program refers to the purchase of comparatively old houses which have been in the market for some years."

It is highly questionable whether workers purchasing homes in our key industrial centers would be getting their money's worth.

Mr. Porter also made the telling point that buying war bonds was an even better anti-inflationary measure.

OPA rent officials credit their good showing to date to strong labor support. Now is the time for all good trade unionists to come to the aid of the OPA rent section and tell the Smith Committee and their Congressmen—hands off rent control.

## Stronger OPA Stand Urged by Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UP).—

Mrs. Roosevelt told a press conference she favored grade labeling, one of OPA's pet projects, but felt it would help to have a "good, strong administrator" to enforce it.

In Congress, Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, charged with handling Congressionally-approved subsidy payments to processors under OPA's projected June 1 price roll-back for meat, butter and coffee, told a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee that no definite plans had been worked out to distribute the payments. He also reported that OPA's estimates of \$450,000,000 needed annually for the subsidies was "too high."

ASSAULTS BLACK MARKET Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today the only way to wipe out black markets is through refusal of consumers to patronize them and she asserted the patrons are equally responsible for the illegal establishments.

She told her press conference that black market operations are "hurting the whole economy of the nation." She added that federal agencies must appeal directly to the people to squeeze them out of existence through boycott.

"It is unfortunate that buyers do not take an equal responsibility with sellers," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in a general discussion of the food situation, said she believed there should be grade labeling of canned goods and other rationed commodities and suggested that organization of strong consumer groups would eliminate much of the confusion of rationing orders.

"Nothing is quite so valuable to the housewife and the consumer as to put the exact truth on a label," she said, discounting arguments forwarded by canners that grade labeling would be too expensive.

The Office of Price Administration last week rescinded an order requiring packers to show the grade of goods in canned fruits and vegetables after a long controversy with packers. However, grade labeling has been ordered for women's hosiery.

The Senate Committee before which Jones testified is delving deeper into the whole subsidy question. Congress thus far has refused to sanction such payments.

Jones said his agency is fully authorized by the price control law and directives from Economic Stabilization Director James M. Byrnes to finance the program but that he soon would have to come before Congress for more funds. He estimated the plan could be carried out with \$325,000,000 a year, and said his agency now has sufficient money for 12 months. He pointed out that the Government would not have to make any subsidy payments for food consigned to the Army, Navy and Land-Lease and OPA's estimate therefore should be reduced by \$125,000,000.

Jail B'klyn Youth for Fake Lieutenant Pose HOUSTON, Tex., May 25 (UP).—A Brooklyn, N. Y., youth, Ruben Roy Rothstein, will have 13 months in a Federal prison to repent his masquerade as a lieutenant in the United States Merchant Marine.

When Rothstein appeared before U. S. District Judge T. M. Kennerly, it was revealed that he "hitchhiked" a ride by plane from La Guardia Field, N. Y., to Texas by putting over a story that his ship was waiting for him here.

He admitted using the impersonation to cash a \$30 check at the Rice Hotel at Houston.

Piano Recital Tonight For Soviet War Aid Margaret Webster, noted Shakespearean producer and actress, will speak on behalf of Russian War Relief at a recital to be given by Robert and Gaby Casadesu, French pianists, in Carnegie Hall at 8:30 P.M. tonight, for the benefit of the war relief agency. All three artists are donating their services for the event, proceeds of which will be used to send medical supplies and seeds to the Russian people. Tickets are still available at the box-office.

In Memory of Martin Goldstein We pledge to carry on the fight for peace and democracy. MODERN YOUTH CLUB, N.Y.C.

I. J. MORRIS, Inc. Funeral Directors for the IWO. Plans in all Cemeteries. Funerals arranged in all Boroughs. 294 SUTTER AVE., N.Y.C. Tel. 5-1775-4-5. DL 5-1784. Day PHONES. NIGHT

## Against Flood Disease



A worker on the seawall of Beardsdown, Ill., Albert C. Giesler, is inoculated against typhoid by Dr. J. S. Altman, as others wait their turn. Already 4,500 of the 6,500 citizens of this river-engulfed town have left and all women, children and aged have been ordered to evacuate.

## Negroes Press Fight on Jim Crow 'Met' Project

The Negro Labor Victory Committee has endorsed the movement of Councilman Adam Clayton Powell and Stanley M. Isaacs to prevent the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from barring Negro tenants from its proposed East Side housing project, Dorothy K. Funn, administrative secretary of the committee announced yesterday.

The project, despite the protests of several civic organizations, was endorsed last Wednesday by the City Planning Commission.

"Not only has the company announced its intention of discriminating against Negroes," said Miss Funn, "but the statement of Frederick A. Eckers, chairman of the Metropolitan board as quoted in the press last week is grossly insulting and intolerable to the Negro people."

"Metropolitan has roughly 2,000,000 Negro policy holders who own \$800,000,000 worth of insurance in the company."

"Thousands of them are fighting in the armed forces of the nation today, everywhere in the world. They are fighting against the very ideas which Mr. Eckers and his company presume to inflict upon them and their people on the home front. Unconditional surrender as the terms on which we are fighting."

"The measure which Councilman Powell and Isaacs have proposed in the city council has our hearty endorsement."

"We were shocked that the City Planning Commission by ignoring the protests of several civic organizations gave its stamp of approval not only to the housing project but to the undemocratic promoters of it."

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## Harlem Hospitals Record Advances

Dr. George D. Cannon, chairman of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem's sub-committee on health and hospitals, said yesterday that the program begun last year to improve health and hospital conditions of the Negro community had been partly successful.

Definite assurances from the Commissioner of Hospitals, and some of the sub-committee's own plans, Dr. Cannon said, will improve the situation still more.

The statement was issued in connection with the second annual "Citywide Harlem Week," begun last Sunday with an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the needs of the Negro people and continuing throughout this week with discussions of programs on housing, health, education and recreation, crime and delinquency and employment.

The problems included in the program of health improvement, adopted last year, included, according to Dr. Cannon, tuberculosis, cancer, accidents, venereal disease, pediatrics, mental hygiene, nursing, convalescent care, nutrition, planned parenthood, and private and municipal hospitals.

"At the present time we are in a state of transition," he said. "We have accomplished some things, many others are in the process of being accomplished and a few have not yet been reached."

Listing some accomplishments, Dr. Cannon pointed out that: 1. Harlem Hospital no longer has a rotating surgical director but, as is true of other hospitals, it now has a permanent one. He is a Negro.

2. Two municipal specialty hospitals and one municipal general hospital outside Harlem have each added a Negro to its staff. These institutions are Seaview, Gouverneur and Cancer Institute.

3. All municipal hospitals will now accept qualified Negro student nurses. Negro student nurses have been admitted to city hospitals and Kings County Hospital nursing schools.

4. The long one-to-two-year waiting list at Harlem Hospital for children's tonsillectomies has been eliminated.

HAS ASSURANCES The sub-committee on health and hospitals, Dr. Cannon said, has definite assurance from the Commissioner of Hospitals that:

1. A mental hygiene clinic will be established in Harlem as soon as the new Harlem Hospital Out-Patient Department building is opened.

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## Md. CIO Backs Murray Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Down-the-line support for the policies of the National CIO, as formulated at the special executive board meeting last May 14, was unanimously voted over the weekend at the emergency conference of the Maryland and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council. More than 300 delegates voiced enthusiastic approval as President Ullas de Dominick, manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, opened the meeting with a statement supporting the CIO program of no strikes for the duration, complete price control, roll back of prices and an equitable wage program, and total national mobilization behind the Commander-in-Chief for victory.

In introducing a resolution condemning the actions of John L. Lewis in leading the mine workers into a strike in defiance of labor's no-strike pledge, James Drury, president of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council emphasized that the adoption of incentive pay at this time would clear up many wage difficulties and help prevent such situations arising in the future.

Dr. Cannon said that the program include plans for getting Negroes into staff positions in voluntary hospitals. Efforts are being made also to have a qualified Negro physician on the psychiatric staff of Bellevue.

"We would like to increase the hospitalization facilities and also the facilities for convalescent care for the residents of the Harlem area," Dr. Cannon said.

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## News from the Midwest

## Nye Helps Open New Appeaser Drive

## American Firsters in GOP Plot Campaign on Willkie

By Frank Ryhlick  
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 25.—The fifth column in America has started a new campaign to capture control of the Republican Party and turn it against the United Nation's war effort.

The strategy of the campaign is to attack Wendell Willkie and at the same time to force even the defeatist leaders of the GOP into more extreme positions.

This is being done to the accompaniment of a drumfire offensive against President Roosevelt and his victory policies.

The campaign was officially launched last Thursday night at an overflow meeting of some 1,500 persons in the Mural Room of the Morrison Hotel in midtown Chicago.

## NYE SPEAKS

Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota Republican and a leader of the defeatist forces on Capitol Hill, came from Washington to address the meeting, which was described as a "revival" meeting to instill the spirit of "nationalism" into the heart of the GOP. Nye was selected after former Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia was unable to attend. It was felt that Holt's windmill type of oratory would be more in keeping with a "revival" meeting than Nye's plodding delivery and laborious wit.

Sponsor of the meeting was "Captain" William J. Grace, a Chicago attorney who before Pearl Harbor was chairman of the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee, a violently anti-British group with a deep fascist coloration. The committee is known as the Citizens U. S. A. Committee.

## PROBED FOR SEDITION

Grace was frequently called before the Grand Jury during the 1942 sedition investigation in Chicago.

Earl Southard, who was on the reception committee for Senator Nye, was secretary of the Keep America Out of War Committee. In 1941 he was dropped as Illinois Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the ground that Grace's committee was subversive.

The opening "prayer" at the meeting was delivered by the Reverend Herbert J. Brodt of the Peace Memorial Church. In introducing Brodt, Grace pronounced the name of his church something like "PEACE memorial church." Brodt's "prayer" was such an impassioned denunciation of the Roosevelt Administration that when he finished a number of Coughlinites were called to the floor.

In a conversation the day after the meeting, Brodt said with some pride that he had spent three and a half hours before the sedition grand jury. "It was minister versus lawyer and lawyer versus minister," he declared.

Brodt said that before Pearl Harbor he had been active in behalf of America First and Grace's committee—"Of course, I can still make a better speech before Capt. Grace's committee than I can before my own congregation, although my congregation is beginning to understand things."

## RIDING OUR TIME

"Since the war," he continued, "we've had to pull in our horns, but we're riding our time."

During the conversation, Brodt referred to the "greatest man in the Middle West." This personage he identified as Father E. Coughlin, the anti-Semitic, pro-fascist radio priest better known on the silver market as "Silver Charlie."

"A friend of mine," said Brodt, "throwing another shaft of light on the underground network," was going up to see Father Coughlin the other day and asked me if I had any message to send along. I told him I had only one message: 'Father, why do you let them silence you?'"

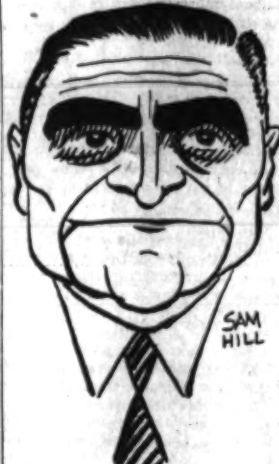
Reverend Brodt casually referred to New York City as a "hotbed of Judaism."

Holding an honored place on the speaker's platform at the Thursday meeting was Roger Faherty, temporary Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in the election this Spring. Faherty was forced on the GOP nominating committee by a Chicago Tribune-Senator Brooks blitzkrieg technique, but wiser heads later forced him to retire in behalf of a more "respectable" reactionary, George B. McKibbin.

Faherty was an associate of the old Thompson, Coughlin, Lemke group and was a friend of the late Newton Jenkins, anti-Semitic and "New Order" enthusiast.

Senator Nye told the meeting he was "happy to be back in Illinois, the state of the Greens" (Governor Dwight H. Green), the Brookings, the Fahertys and the McCormicks (Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune).

The Chicago Tribune is playing an interesting role in this GOP "revival." It says the same things editorially that Grace, Brodt and the others say from the platform, but it makes obvious efforts to ap-



SEN. NYE

pear dissociated from this group. Col. McCormick has been singled himself and he is bothered by the atmosphere of the Grand Jury that hangs like a fog around Grace &amp; Co.

"Captain" Grace, who also is surrounded by shadowy reports that he has served as a liaison man between McCormick and Henry Ford, set the tone for the Thursday meeting with his opening address.

An orator of the old patent medicine school, Grace condemned the fact that McKibbin, in his unsuccessful race against Mayor Kelly, had spent too much time discussing local issues, instead of attacking the Roosevelt Administration more vigorously. This was the line of the Tribune during the campaign.

## ANTI-NEW DEAL DRIVE

"The leadership of our party," he said, "says it does not know whether the public will go for an attack on the New Deal. Well, it's our job to show them what the public wants."

His attacks on Wendell Willkie drew violent applause from the audience, which consisted mainly of Coughlinites, the Elizabeth (Red Network) Dilling followers, former supporters of America First and Grace's committee. Front seats were filled by members of We the Mothers Mobilize for America, Inc.

When Nye mentioned Churchill's name, the audience boomed lustily. In fact, the entire meeting might have been held in Berlin with scarcely a change in script. Nye jeered at all efforts toward international co-operation to solve post-war problems, and did his no-soluble best to disrupt cooperation to win the war.

Grace declared that the meeting was the start of a "revival" campaign that would spread throughout the nation. For the most part, organization Republicans in Illinois stayed away from the meeting. John T. Dempsey, county GOP chairman, withheld approval for holding the meeting at the LaSalle Hotel, where Republican headquarters are located.

Grace billed the meeting as the "answer" to the recent 13-state meeting held in Chicago by the Republican Post-War Policy Association, which took a stand for United Nations unity during and after the war.

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## 'Action' Rally Hits Kerr, Hails Fight Against Poll Tax

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 25.—Congressman Vito Marcantonio was given an ovation by 800 people at a windup rally of the "Action Conference" called by the Civil Rights Federation at the Masonic Temple on Sunday, May 23. Two hundred delegates from civic, labor, fraternal, church and national groups participated in the conference which attacked the Kerr Committee for firing of William Dodd, Goodwin Watson and Robert Morges Lovett on findings based "upon the discredited Dies Committee reports." Another resolution called upon Homer Ferguson, as member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to develop a coalition leadership to enact into law House bill No. 7 to abolish the poll tax. Almost 100 personal telegrams were sent from the conference to Washington urging the passage of the bill in the House.

In addition to the demand that the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee be empowered to act, the conference agreed unanimously to support the "Tell it to Congress Week" which is being planned in June by the UAW-CIO.

Margantonio was cheered when he asserted that the American people will crash through the phalanx of reaction in Congress and carry the House on the first vote when the anti-poll tax measure comes up.

He urged immediate invasion of Europe and warned against letting the opportunity pass as it had been done on two previous occasions. He scathingly denounced the domestic fascists as he proceeded to list them and their publications. "The test of a democrat," he said, "is of one who wants to win the war is one's attitude towards the Soviet Union, just as one's attitude toward the French Republic when it was born was a test of a true democrat."

## Lend-Lease Aids March to Berlin-FDR

(Continued From Page 1)

veloped to increase shipments to China, and the reopening of the Burma Road is among the strategic objectives of our forces."

Total shipments to the USSR through April 1, 1943, were \$1,822,000,000 not including hundreds of planes ferried by air. Exports to Russia including ordinance, tanks, planes and motorized equipment aggregated \$1,041,000,000 in that period, as against \$881,000,000 sent to Britain.

"As Lend-Lease moves ahead in its third year," Mr. Roosevelt said, "our armed forces, our supplies and the combined efforts of the United Nations are driving ahead to complete victory over the enemy."

He characterized the liberation of Africa by Allied armies as a "forerunner of the future," and added:

"In the coming battles for Germany and Japan, we shall need the full support and the full resources of the peoples of the newly liberated areas. This is a military and political necessity of the first order. Their fields can produce food not only for their own people, but for the United Nations' forces."

## Negro Conference to Act On Major Issues of War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 25.—Several hundred delegates and guests from midwestern states will hear outstanding Negro leaders speak on the problems of the war and the Negro people at the Midwest Conference called by the National Negro Congress. The conference will open at the Masonic Temple, 275 E. Ferry at 9 A. M. on Saturday, May 29.

Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., member of the New York City Council will be the principal speaker. In addition, Earl B. Dickerson, acting chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Shelton Tappes, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, Frank K. Martel, president of the Wayne County AFL and many others will participate in the discussions. Chairman of the meeting will be Attorney C. LeBron Simmons.

The delegates will plan an immediate program of action around the key issues of the Anti-Poll Tax bill and the restoration of the FEPC with adequate powers of enforcement. The various panels at the conference will deal with manpower, democratic rights, war-time living standards and the question of a people's victory and a people's peace, and will be headed by these outstanding leaders. Special church services will be held Sunday morning and the body will reconvene at 1 P. M. to hear the reports of the conference committees and adopt a plan of action. The conference will close with a huge rally at the Scott Methodist Church, 609 E. Kirby at 4 P. M. It is sponsored in Michigan by many of the outstanding labor and civic leaders. Among them are George F. Addes, Senator Charles C. Diggs, Judge Patrick O'Brien, Mrs. Ross Gragg, Percy Llewellyn, Edward Toian, Pat C. Quinn, Shelton Tappes and several score others. In addition, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, West, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are represented on the extensive list of sponsors.

## Proud of Their Ace Son



Looking fondly at the picture of their son, Major Sidney S. Bartlett, who took a crack at the Nazis on the first flight to bomb Berlin, are his parents. Mama Bartlett is a member of Chicago Local 100, Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union.

## About New Members:

## Take a Lesson from A Midwest Branch

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—From 15 to 93 in slightly more than a year!

That's the accomplishment of this industrial branch that topped the recruiting drive in Wisconsin and can see no reason why it shouldn't continue its pace.

Before the recent Party building drive began, the branch had already tripled its size in the course of the past year, and was continuing to strengthen its ranks each week. Asked to choose a quota, the branch leaders modestly chose 30, perhaps thinking that their recent rapid growth would somewhat reduce the pace of any fresh drive to bring in new members.

But when the drive was half over, they were able proudly to announce a figure of 34 and to raise their goal to 50.

And when Comrade Browder came to Milwaukee on May 8, they presented him with an accomplished fact—50 new members for the Communist Party, 50 more workers to help unify the nation to win this war of survival.

This growth seems phenomenal; yet, in reality, there is nothing phenomenal about it at all. It is a perfectly logical development that in the fire of this great People's War, workers should be thinking deeper and harder and more earnestly than ever before for answers to their questions, for the kind of thinking that will give them a coherent pattern of action to lead them to victory.

These comrades are members of a great union that has a crucial part to play in winning that victory. And the workers of that union are confronted with a company that has shown no desire to win this war and help the workers to solve the many difficulties that must be solved to bring victory. Even more sharply than in other unions, these workers are finding that old formulas don't work and new ones must be found if labor is to lead the people to victory.

That's where the Party comes in. That's where the comrades step in with the Daily Worker and The Worker, with Comrade Browder's Victory—and After and his many speeches, with the Party literature to help the workers to arrive at the correct conclusions.

The workers are thirsting out the answers? Then step in and help them. Encourage discussions and questions and probing. "You think John L. Lewis is partly right? You mean labor can win its war against fascism by helping fascism and striking against itself? We're discussing this tonight; come on down and you'll see that John L. is lined right up with the worst enemies of labor!"

NEURO WORKERS About half of these new Communists are Negroes. Undoubtedly their interest was aroused by the activity of the Party members in the union's fight to win promotion of Negro workers into better paid and more skilled jobs, for systematic training of Negroes to higher skills, and for hiring of Negro women. A number are shop women.

At the halfway mark in the Party building drive, the branch checked up and observed that it had not brought in any women. So they concentrated (why shouldn't women workers join?) and made progress towards eliminating this defect.

There's another encouraging aspect of this branch's success. Although one comrade, Les, has rightfully earned his place as one of the nation's best Party builders (he recruited 25), some of the new members have demonstrated real ability and initiative. Bill brought in 11; Ralph, 3; Mac, 2; and Mike (a real veteran), 6. Behind almost every recruit, there was the co-operative work of several members. But Les' great work deserves more

than a mere mention. He is also the ace builder of The Worker. In the drive a year ago he got 100 subscribers to take his place among the country's best. And if you ask him, he'll tell you that these made his Party Building job a lot easier. They constituted the ground work for his present record in helping to build the branch to 93. Les first became acquainted with Communists in the course of youth activities as a member of a Catholic youth group in Milwaukee six years ago. He became interested, began reading Communist literature and finally decided to join the Party.

The rapid growth of the branch has brought some new problems. "CONSOLIDATION" PROBLEM The main one is the one the Party calls "consolidation."

To the leaders of this branch that means keeping in touch with their members, keeping them informed and reading Party literature, continuing to help them with their problems, helping them become an integral part of the Party.

They figure it is best not to expect too much of new members and not to take too much for granted. The average worker cannot make a radical break from his old life and habits. And besides, he may have plenty of work to do in the union and the strain of long hours today is a tough one. But he can make a meeting and he will make that meeting, if it hits the core of his problems, if some of his friends are there, and if that meeting leaves him with the firm conviction that he has gained something he can impart to the hundreds of workers he daily associates with and who are searching too for the right answers. That's number one.

HANGOVER IDEAS And number two, don't take too much for granted, means that joining the Party is not in itself the whole solution. A worker may be a new member and still carry with him certain ideas that don't mesh with the kind of unity and initiative labor needs in this People's War. And when that worker is in contact with thousands of other workers, a misconception can lead to misarrangements of action. So at branch meetings you have to find these things out, you have to explore their minds and get the unified thinking labor needs so badly today. Their reactions to John L. Lewis and the strike crisis are a good indication of whether they see labor's job correctly. A discussion on this will bring out the flaws and show the branch leaders what remains to be done and where the emphasis must be placed.

To fit its growth, the branch has broken up into sections, divided partially by their shop location and partially by residence, with care being exercised to keep them among people they know and among whom they feel comfortable. They plan occasionally to hold one large meeting for all the members, a kind of rally, when they can feel their size and power and gather a greater sense of direction and unity.

As for the future, well—they know what they were, hardly more than a year ago and they see what they are today. There are many great problems ahead for American labor and they intend to see that the workers are acquainted with the solutions offered by their Party, the Communist Party. But they know even more than that: there

## 50 Delegates Press Roll-Back In Capital Trek

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 25.—The past week has been another "march on Washington." The "marchers" were men and women who could speak for some 500,000 union members in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa.

They spoke, and they also listened. One of the highlights of the delegation's stay in Washington occurred at the meeting with Senator Scott Lucas, Illinois Democrat, and several Chicago Congressmen.

Representative Tom O'Brien of Chicago's Sixth District declared that he was for labor, then asked abruptly:

"But where was labor last election in my District?"

The delegates had to admit that labor didn't do very well in most districts last November. O'Brien's question did more to drive home the need for political action than a score of speeches.

Joseph Perally, of United Electrical Workers Local 1114 in Chicago, said:

"We can see from what's happened in Congress in the past two months that we allowed ourselves to be dropped down by failing to vote. Now we're going to vote."

The delegation of about 50 members went to Washington to express support for President Roosevelt's war program, to demand a roll-back of prices to levels of last Sept. 15 and to meet with the War Labor Board.

## DELEGATION LEADERS

Leaders of the delegation included Harold Christoffel, president of AIA-Chalmers Local 348 of the United Auto Workers in Milwaukee; George Nordstrom, regional director of the UAW and Albert E. Glenn, vice-president of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council.

In a conference with James K. Galbraith, acting OPA Administrator, the delegates declared that the workers "back home" wanted prices rolled back without further delay.

Glenn said that labor in Chicago is ready to enforce OPA prices through a "block warden" system, which will organize the city block by block along the lines of Civilian Defense. He added that AFL and CIO members would participate jointly in this program, and that labor was already helping to enforce OPA regulations in Milwaukee.

The delegation criticized establishment of dollar-and-cents ceilings for retail foods at current price levels, without the necessary reduction in prices.

To Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board the delegates stated that the present WLB policy of defining substandard wages to mean anything less than 50 cents an hour was unrealistic. They held that 75 cents an hour, on a 40-hour week basis, should be the minimum.

SUBSTANDARD WAGES Davis replied that the Chicago regional board, which has been under considerable pressure, had already recommended that 50 cents was inadequate. He indicated a change might be made to give local boards more discretion.

Gerard Bell, recording secretary of United Auto Workers Local 966, who is a polisher in Studebaker's airplane engine plant in Chicago, told Lucas that he 5,000 fellow workers wanted the Senate to pass the anti-poll tax bill and invoke cloture if necessary to break another filibuster.

While Lucas expressed his support for the anti-poll tax and anti-lynch bills, he refused to commit himself on voting against cloture, indicating that he is still trying to appease reaction.

## Allen to Discuss Comintern Action

The reasons why the Communist International decided to dissolve, and the far-reaching international consequences of this action, will be discussed in detail this Thursday night, May 27, by James Allen, foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

Allen will speak at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Workers School, in the school auditorium at 35 East 15th St., second floor.

Following the discussion, the speaker will answer questions from the audience. Admission to the meeting is 25 cents.

never was a time in our history when workers were thirsting so desperately and deeply for the right answers. That's the point this war has brought labor to. And that means a constantly expanding branch, because the Communists can provide those answers.

## Midwest Notes

By Frank Ryhlick

SATURDAY AFTERNOON was near an end. Delegates representing 100,000 steelworkers in the great mills around Chicago and Gary had just finished their conference and were pouring out of the Morrison Hotel in the heart of the Chicago Loop.

Two visitors who had attended the conference turned up Clarke Street, bowing against the cold wind that refused to recognize Spring. One of the visitors had come from southern Wisconsin's rich dairy land.

"It was a good conference," he remarked, "but it's a shame that not even one speaker said anything about the need for labor and farmers to work together on their common problems. Then you could point to that statement and it would mean so much."

The visitor's remark shot straight to the heart of an issue that is fundamental to winning the war and the peace. Understanding and cooperation between the workers in the mills and the farmers must be the driving force of the great popular movement necessary to support President Roosevelt's military and economic policies.

The steel workers of Chicago and Gary can work only in a limited way to reduce prices and stabilize living costs if they do not work with the real farmers of Indiana and Illinois. Similarly, the rank-and-file farmers will not be able to save the Farm Security Administration, the AAA and the other phases of the Administration's win-the-war farm program unless they organize to make their voices heard and unless they work with labor. The support of every Congressman and Senator who can be influenced by labor and the farmers will be needed if President Roosevelt's policies are to be carried out.

As on all other war issues, President Murray of the CIO has given leadership on the issue of farmer-labor cooperation.

On March 8, Murray made a historic contribution to farmer-labor unity. He exposed the "farm bloc" as the servant of the insurance company and banker farmers. He called upon labor to aid the true American farmer.

Murray urged support for the Farm Security Administration and other New Deal programs, called for an effective recruiting and labor placement service for agriculture, offered CIO assistance in obtaining volunteer labor to meet the peak needs in harvesting. He demanded wage subsidies for farmers if necessary to check the drain of farm labor into industry.

A number of unions have acted to follow Murray's leadership on this issue. For example, the cost of living conference attended by some 1,500 union leaders in Chicago voted full support "to the farm program of the National Farmer's Union for increased farm production and government aid to the millions of family-size farms." But the meaning of farmer-labor cooperation has not yet been fully understood or translated into effective action by many labor organizations.

THERE still is a tendency to identify the farmers with the "farm bloc." Often this is not so much a conscious identification as a failure to challenge the "farm bloc" claim that it speaks for the farmers.

The claim is not justified by facts. In addition to the anti-"farm bloc" Farmer's Union and the new National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, there is the evidence of a poll just completed by Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, one of the oldest farm publications, with a circulation of over 300,000.

The new poll is particularly interesting in that it reflects the views of the Willkie voters as well as the Roosevelt voters. Farmers were asked about the "farm bloc" program in general and the House bill in particular. The latter would abolish the Farm Security Administration, reduce parity and conservation payments and otherwise cripple the AAA.

Despite the claims of the "farm bloc," the poll showed Iowa farmers 55 per cent against the bill, 34 per cent undecided and 21 per cent for the measure. This is remarkable in view of the terrific propaganda campaign in the farm belt.

"Here," said the statement on results of the poll, "is where political divisions might be expected to show up."

"Yet Willkie voters were only 23 per cent for the bill, while Roosevelt voters were 20 per cent. More Willkie voters were undecided on the issue, a total of 30 per cent, and this shifted the balance against the bill, which showed 46 per cent of Willkie voters against and 63 per cent of Roosevelt voters against. Republican voters were exactly two to one against the 'farm bloc' measure."

DRAFT deferment is another big issue of the anti-war and profit-as-usual elements in the "farm bloc." Yet the poll showed that only 23 per cent of the Iowa farmers agreed with the "farm bloc" and wanted blanket deferments for farm boys; 60 per cent supported individual deferments for essential workers; 9 per cent were undecided.

There is no question that the farmers want a program for agriculture that will help win the war. They also want a program that will prevent inflation and chaos after the war. They do not want to be a tail on the kite of the National Association of Manufacturers. Many of them have been confused by anti-labor propaganda, but they are ready to listen to the facts about labor. These facts can only be learned from labor and from the actions of labor.

## Unionists Keep Punching For Grade Label Program

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 25.—If the statements of local labor leaders are translated into rank-and-file action involving broad groups in every Congressional district, the fight for grade labelling is not yet lost.

Vigorous protests greeted the concession OPA made to the canners' lobby when it backtracked on plans requiring that grades of this year's peak of fresh fruits and vegetables must be specified on labels.

Fullerton Fulton, regional CIO director and President of the Chicago Industrial Union Council, charged that the reversal of OPA policy would open the way for "cheating" at the expense of the public.

Ernest DeMalo, district president of the CIO-United Electrical Workers, stated bluntly that labor cannot successfully roll back prices and stabilize living costs without "grade labelling of all consumer goods."

"American workers," he said, "already have suffered too long from hidden price increases. Inferior quality goods at superior quality prices defeats the purpose of price control."

Paul M. Russo, assistant regional director of the United Auto Workers, said that without grade labelling the health of war workers is endangered by inferior products.

"The monopoly interests controlling the canning industry," said James R. Robertson, vice-president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, "will have a field day in fleecing the public if grade labelling with strict enforcement of dollars-and-cents ceilings is not put into effect."

One of the speakers will be the Rev. Clayton A. Powell, Jr., Councilman and chairman of the People's Committee of Harlem.

## 100,000 Join AWVS in Year, Parley Hears

An accounting of the year's activities of the American Women's Voluntary Service showed that the patriotic organization had grown from a membership of 225,000 to 325,000 and from 432 units to 458 stretching from Alaska to India.

These facts were revealed yesterday at the second annual convention of the AWVS at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Included in the many activities of AWVS members are war bond sales, blood donations, scrap salvage, women's land army, victory garden activity and general welfare work.

Aware of their responsibility in a war-torn world, the women are also planning to continue as a post-war organization.

## Bronx Groups to Hold Conference

Bronx neighborhood problems such as the segregation of the Negro people, posters advertising for "select colored tenants," lack of child care have prompted the Bronx Peoples Committee, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church, to call a conference of all Bronx organizations for Thursday, June 3, at the Claremont House, 3732 Park Ave.

One of the speakers will be the Rev. Clayton A. Powell, Jr., Councilman and chairman of the People's Committee of Harlem.



## Union Lookout

When Painters District Council 9 sets out to do a job, it does it up brown. The Council set out to raise \$10,000 to aid its boys in the armed services. It raised \$12,000 and celebrated with a victory concert Sunday at Manhattan Center attended by 1,200.

General Terry, commander of the third army district, sent Lieutenant Philip Phelps, a former state assemblyman, as his representative to greet the painter unionists. The third naval district sent a seaman spokesman, survivor of a Nazi torpedoing of a convey on route to the Soviet Union.

Louis Weinstein, council secretary, opened the affair and International Vice-President Edward Ackery presided. Congressman Emanuel Celler, a guest speaker, promised to fight like a tiger against the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill in Congress this week. The council's journal, which played an important part in the raising of the \$12,000 servicemen's fund, made its debut. Packed with advertisements and greetings, it shows that scores of employers supported the servicemen's fund. A letter from Gov. Dewey to Weinstein is also included.

Jimmy "Ripper" Collins, former major league baseball star with the Chicago Cubs, is a one-man embodiment of labor unity. He belongs to CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods. Collins has quit baseball for the duration, works now in a Rochester railroad yard. He once wrote a baseball column for "The Daily Worker."

A dress department stockgirl who wasn't on the program saved the bacon of a sweating union president the other day. A wounded soldier, just back from North Africa, was to have been the featured speaker at a bond rally, jointly arranged by Bloomingdale's Local 3 and the department store management. He didn't show up. Local 3 President Carl Andren, presiding, nearly bit his finger nails off wondering what to do.

Frances Casamenti, the stockgirl, saved the day. Fellow workers who'd heard her tell about her brother, wounded 14 times at Guadalcanal and saved from death by blood plasma from back home, whisked her to the platform. She stole the show. Two thousand Bloomingdale's workers heard her. The rally was such a wow that the store opened 15 minutes late for the first time in history.

Four Queens locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will hold a mass meeting June 16 at 7 p. m. at Queens Arena to discuss the meaning of President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order. Cooperating are Local 435, Ford Instrument; Local 452, Liquidometer; Local 1,317, Fairchild Aviation, and Local 1,237, which represents many shops.

There are now 1,368 union carpenters from New York in the ranks of the armed services, according to the New York District Council of the AFL International. Four of the New York boys have already given their lives in the fight against fascism.

Bakers Local 50, AFL, will elect officers Friday and Saturday of this week from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. at 788 Broadway. The Ladies Auxiliary of Teamsters Local 802, AFL, held a special meeting on war activities and consumer problems Monday night. New officers of Stagehands Local 1, AFL, are: Pres. Joseph C. McDowell, and Treas. John J. Garvey. Business Managers Vincent Jacob and Solly Pernick were re-elected.

Harry Van Daley, unionist at Bethlehem Shipyards, is a two-time prodigal son. He perfected a method of scarping down to a feather-edge in one cut, saving hours in chipping time, then taught it to his whole department. He followed that by developing a method of cutting flanges with two tips at one time, doing a perfect job in record time.

Rewards to date: So far, for his good work, Van Daley has the satisfaction of having socked Hitler hard where it hurts; he has the hearty congratulations of Local 13 and his shopmates, but from Bethlehem, which saves real money through his ideas, he hasn't received a letter of thanks or a cash award. Local 13's grievance committee is now formally seeking a specialist's rating for him.

The national office of the American Communications Association, CIO, union of workers in the communications field, has moved to 5 Beekman St., here. The union now occupies space in the same building as locals in Postal Telegraph and Western Union.

Hannah Baker, Newspaper Guild grievance committee chairman at PM, has been fired. John P. Lewis, managing editor, just said he didn't like her "attitude." The Industry Relations Committee of the Newspaper Guild of New York has asked the City CIO to protest the firing as "an act against the union." PM's Guild unit has voted 115-0 to demand Miss Baker's reinstatement. She is chairman of the Guild's Representative Assembly, delegated New York union body.

## Whirlwind Finish Urged In B'klyn YCL Recruiting

An eleven hour appeal was issued last night to the members of the Brooklyn organization of the Young Communist League, urging the completion of the Kings recruiting quota by Sunday night.

Marian Dinkin, Frank Parker and Josephine Sassano, executive secretaries of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens County organizations, respectively, signed the joint appeal.

With one week remaining to complete the New York State YCL membership drive for 2,500 new members, which opened March 1, the State organization, is 350 recruits short of going over the top.

Manhattan, Bronx and Queens have already achieved their goals and have taken additional quotas for this week.

The appeal by the three County Executive Secretaries follows:

"After eleven weeks of hard work, of splendid war service and win-the-war activities, our State organization has recruited 2,150 new members. We are a hair's breadth away from completing the goal we set ourselves on March 1 for 2,500 new members.

"Our unprecedented recruiting is the answer of the YCL and the youth of our State to the appeaser stimulated Red-baiting attacks on our organization, which has as its aim the disruption of national unity, prolongation of the war and the creation of an atmosphere for a 'negotiated' peace with Hitler.

Boys and girls have been urged to join our YCL. They recognize in the YCL one of the outstanding war service organizations in this State.

"Yet with one week left to complete the recruiting drive the clubs in Kings County are 250 members short of achieving the goal of 800. Unless the clubs in Brooklyn complete their goals this week the state

organization will not hit its quota of 2,500 recruits. Furthermore, the possibility exists that the national organization may not hit its goal of 6,000.

"YCL members in our counties are confident that the members of the YCL in Brooklyn will turn that borough upside down this week in assuring the success of the Brooklyn, state and national recruiting drives. This will be in keeping with the splendid traditions of Brooklyn—the first to elect a Communist Councilman in the United States."

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## Regional WLB Acts on Wage Classifications

Regional War Labor Board plans for the establishment of wage classifications in conformity with President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order will be announced at 3:30 P. M. today at the board's offices.

Under a ruling handed down May 12 by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, regional boards are authorized to eliminate wage inequalities through the setting up of "going rates" within both essential and non-essential industries.

The "going rates" will in effect be minimum prevailing rates and through their establishment unions seeking the elimination of inequalities will have a measuring rod by which to present their case, it was understood.

### TO AFFECT THOUSANDS

In this region, which covers New York State up to Buffalo and most of New Jersey, the first of the "going rates" to be established is expected to affect the metal trades, taking in thousands of workers in aircraft, machine, instrument and allied trades.

There has been a tripartite War Labor Board panel consisting of labor, industry and public representatives functioning in this industry for some months. Before the April 8 order was issued by President Roosevelt, this panel served to expedite machine industry wage application decisions and began work on wage analyses looking toward the establishment of uniform rate schedules for the varying classifications which could serve as yardsticks in the handling of wage inequality cases.

Similar panels had already been established in white collar and other fields and it seems possible that these, with Bureau of Labor Statistics cooperation will be the bodies, which, with board approval, will set the wage classifications.

In addition to authorizing rates for the elimination of inequalities on the basis of "going rates," the hold-the-line order and Byrnes' interpretation permit wage increases also for the purpose of correcting sub-standard levels of living.

The "going rates" which the regional board is expected to announce plans for this afternoon are not a substitute for the sub-standard definitions but would be in addition to that definition.

## WLB Acts on Coal, Orders New Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

apparel such as hats, overalls, shoes and goggles.

6. It denied a demand for payment of double time for Sunday work on the ground it was forbidden by a Presidential order.

7. It rejected a demand that only union-made explosives, mine supplies and tools be furnished the miners.

The Board made it clear that any and all provisions agreed to in collective bargaining must be approved by the WLB before being put in effect.

Asked at a press conference whether the mine leaders would be required to appear before the WLB in advance of negotiations, Davis said "No, all he's got to do is read the order."

In event miners and operators cannot agree on contract provisions covering the six-day week and partial pay, the Board said it would reconsider the matter to see if it could draft satisfactory provisions.

Labor members of the Board dissented on the wage rate question. Otherwise the decision was unanimous.

The majority said the miners already had received the maximum wage rate increase permitted them under the Board's Little Steel formula which limited basic increases to 15 per cent above levels of Jan. 1, 1941.

"That yardstick has been applied by the Board from that time to this to great masses of American workers which in the aggregate include the great majority of all such workers," the majority said.

"The War Labor Board exists and acts by exercise and delegation of the war powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief. In its exercise of those powers it must certainly apply them equally to all men in similar circumstances."

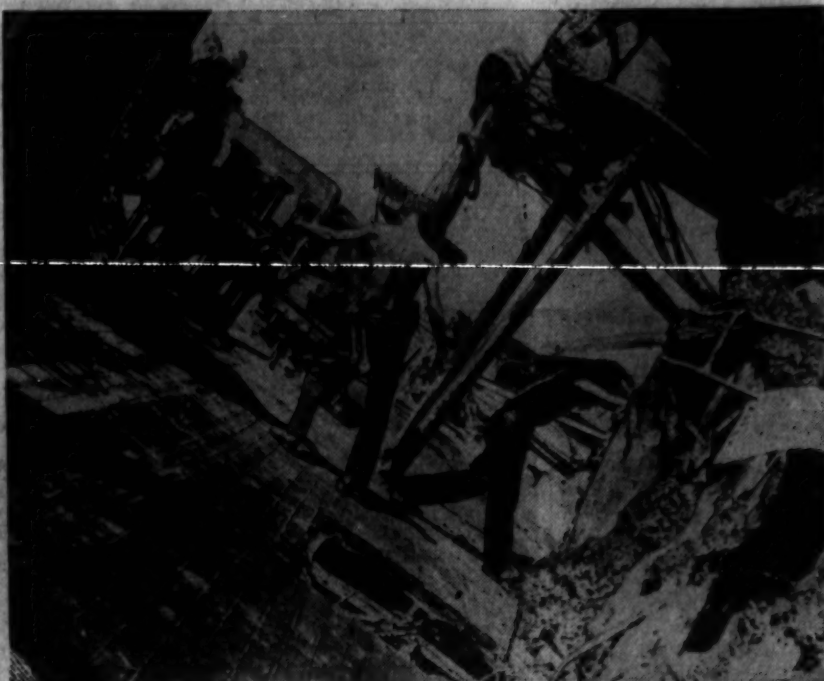
In a minority opinion, the labor members said they objected to the Little Steel formula restrictions "not only in this specific case, but also in general.

"Weakness, vacillation and indecision are the prominent characteristics which have marked recent attempts to regulate prices," the labor members said.

"At the same time the regulation of wages has been followed so rigorously that workers have been allowed relatively small and numerically few wage increases. The failure of price regulation makes imperative that wage regulation must be realistically adjusted."

Stalinograd and Tunisia, he said, were indisputable evidence of the turn in the war's tide. He expressed confidence that Russia would be able to stand up to any German offensive.

## After 17 Months Oklahoma Prepares to Sail



Sailors scrape mud and barnacles from the main deck of the U.S. battleship Oklahoma shortly after it was raised at Pearl Harbor. The Oklahoma had been under water ever since she was captured by Japanese bombs on Dec. 7, 1941. Naval authorities say the giant battleship will leave Pearl Harbor under her own power. This is an official U.S. Photo.

## 'Down-on-the-Farm' Drive Opens in City

By Dorothy Loeb

A drive to recruit New Yorkers to leave hot city streets this summer to harvest food for victory got under way here yesterday.

Ceremonies at B. Altman & Co. department store, at which Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, and Miss Florence Louise Hall, national head of the Women's Land Army, officiated, sounded a call for the "city shakers" to go down on the farm and pitch in with the harvest to relieve the nation's farm labor shortage.

While the ceremonies were going on, recruitment centers opened at 11 other department stores and at the Farm Employment Office of the U. S. Employment Service at 44 E. 23rd St. They'll be signing people up at the stores all this week and perhaps longer for work which will come principally late in August, September and October.

A big contingent signed up yesterday also from the National Security Women's Corps. They're mainly business girls, joined together for volunteer war work of all kinds, and about 200 of them have pledged to give their two-week vacations to harvesting the strawberries, snap beans, cherries, currents, onions, potatoes and apples that will spill on New York farms unless the city helps.

Both the Woman's Land Army and the U. S. Crop Corps will be paid prevailing rates. Army recruits will live on the farms on which they're employed. The Crop Corps may live on individual farms but most will be housed in camps or central housing facilities as large harvest groups. Average earnings at piece rates, according to Mrs. Rosenberg, will range from \$3 to \$6 a day depending on the skill of the worker on days when work is possible.

Some 30 volunteers were on hand early at the Altman ceremonies to sign on the dotted line. Mrs. Helen Lopez, 37, of 10 W. 16th St., the Bronx, was out for the Land Army.

Here in New York City, credentials are arriving at the Daily Worker offices in ever-increasing numbers daily for the New York Win-the-War Conference at Webster Hall on Thursday, June 10.

Supporting the policies which will hasten the military defeat of Hitler, the Daily Worker and The Worker are calling these conferences to "further contribute to national unity, speed the wheels of production at an ever-increasing tempo and spur the offensive of the United Nations," according to the Conference Call.

The Call appeals for "help to increase its circulation and meet its growing financial obligations" on the grounds that the Daily Worker has demonstrated its effectiveness as a weapon to win the war.

Numbers of trade unions and mass organizations have already signified they are sending delegates to the Conference which will start at 10 A. M. in the American Room

and ready to give it three months. A secretary by profession, a sister is in the WAAC and it was a toss-up whether Mrs. Lopez wouldn't join, too, as she sought a field in which to contribute to smashing Hitler. She finally picked farming.

"I'll be helping myself and helping the government," Mrs. Lopez said. "I don't care about making money. I just want to help produce the food that's going to win the war." She never had any farm experience but she's eager to get the training and has picked Vermont as the place she wants to work.

Walter Brimlow, 17, of 318 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, was signing up for the crop corps. He loves farming and that's why he's joining. He worked at it two years in Texas and wants to use the time until he's called to the army fighting on the farm front.

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## CIO Spokesmen Testify Against Woodruff Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Two spokesmen for CIO unions appeared today before the House Labor Committee to express opposition to the Woodruff bill, which would bar non-citizens from holding office in trade unions or even participating in union elections.

They also expressed opposition to the Landis bill, which would require the registration of labor unions and would prevent unions from making contributions in political elections.

Russ Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, said that the Woodruff bill's "spirit of discrimination against non-citizens is contrary to the basic traditions of this nation and violates the democratic ideals of the United Nations fighting against the allies."

Jack B. Zucker, legislative representative of the United Shoe Workers, said that passage of the Woodruff bill "would mean that a backlog of anti-unionism would be built among the foreign-born, to be available in breaking strikes and generally holding down the working conditions which unions are able to effectuate."

One million of the nation's so-called "down and outers" can be reclaimed for immediate employment in war industries, Dr. Siegfried Kraus, member of CCNY's Sociology Department, reported in his survey conducted at Camp LaGuardia, a home for the city's vagrants.

Dressed in old clothes, eating, working and sleeping with the inmates of the camp, Dr. Kraus obtained his information first-hand. He gained the confidence of the men by being one of them. The reserve which, ordinarily, would have been shown him as a "college professor" did not hamper him in his research work, Dr. Kraus said.

Several veteran Goodyear workers observed that out of a crowd of almost 200 blocking the gate at the Goodyear plant this morning, only one person could be recognized as a Goodyear worker—C. V. Wheeler, an acknowledged John L. Lewis supporter, who was defeated for re-election as union president last year and is working actively to undermine the present leadership of the local.

The rubber monopolies, as if in collaboration with the strike leaders, are making no effort to get to work the majority of the men who want to work to win the war despite the confusion which is being spread on all sides. Nor are the corporations keeping at work those men and women who enter the plants. The city administration is adopting a hands-off attitude and Mayor George J. Harter, influenced by George Bass, has refused to even send police to the shop gates.

The Akron Beacon-Journal, only paper published here, is playing a very dubious role. While publishing editorials condemning the strike and calling for maximum production for victory, the paper is playing up the statements of the Lewis-Trotskyite leaders with the union and disregarding or playing down the statements of the real union leadership, which is fighting for the CIO victory program, primarily President B. H. Dalrymple and district representative N. H. Eagle.

In its editorial today, the Beacon-Journal makes no distinction between the union membership and the traitorous strike leaders. Together with the corporations, it is trying to capitalize on the situation to weaken and destroy the entire union. The absence from the city in these past few crucial days of all the leaders of the international union has played into the hands of the Beacon-Journal and

all those who seek to wreck the union.

APPEAL AGAINST STRIKE It must be understood, however, that President Dalrymple and the other international officers have been repeatedly making appeals for no interruption of production and for full support of the war.

Leaders of the Lewis-Trotskyite forces here, who are desperately attempting to split labor from an alliance with the Roosevelt administration, in addition to Bass, include Paul Fessenden, secretary of the Akron Industrial Union Council; Harley Treen, president of the First Local; C. V. Wheeler of Goodyear. At the Akron Industrial Union Council meeting last night the main order of business was to organize pickets to keep Goodyear workers out of the plant.

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TOLEDO WAR PLANT THREATENED TOLEDO, O., May 25 (UP).—The Spicer Manufacturing Co., which supplies axles and transmissions for jeeps and other military vehicles, was threatened with a shutdown today as result of a strike of 2,000 members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO).

Lloyd J. Haney, Spicer's industrial director, said the strike which started yesterday affected the transmission and axle divisions, two key units of the plant, on whose operations other departments depend. The plant employs approximately 5,000 workers.

The strike hinged on a dispute over the discharge of one worker in the transmission division and the reclassification of several workers in the axle division. Negotiations to settle the dispute broke down this morning after eight hours of discussion.

GARMENT WORKERS TO MARK JUNE 22 The Ladies Garment Workers Committee for Soviet-American Friendship will meet tomorrow at 6:30 P. M. at Main Studios, 44th St. west of Broadway, to hear William S. Oslim, news commentator, report on latest developments in the war.

At this session, the committee will plan its mobilization for observance of June 22, second anniversary of the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union.

A signature campaign on a petition for international labor unity which will be carried on among the thousands of members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will be one of many anniversary activities, Arnold Ames, chairman, announced.

The committee also plans to solicit gifts for the Soviet Union in connection with June 22, collecting clothing, cigars and other articles to be sent abroad.

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## Tobin Tells Labor Strikes Peril War

Declaring that a strike is "not the answer or the remedy," Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, appealed to the members of his union to be patient and remember that loss of the war will mean loss of everything for the workingman.

The head of the AFL's largest union committee now considering John L. Lewis' application to join the AFL. He addressed his appeal through the current issue of the "International Teamster," the union's official organ. A second article in the union's journal along the same line warning labor to "be aware of false prophets" was written by Joseph M. Casey, international representative of the union. A third article in the journal reports approval of the expulsion of promoters of an unauthorized strike at Springfield, Mass.

Regarding the expulsions, Mr. Tobin reminded the members that "we are making a very small contribution by enduring some inconveniences and making some sacrifices to aid the nation and to back up our 90,000 members who are wearing the uniform of our country in every part of the world in order to preserve the union of the states as well as the International union of which we are members."

Noting the union has about 100 cases pending before the WLB and that some locals are impatient, Tobin wrote:

"After all we are in a war and if we don't win the war, we won't win the peace."

"For the myriads yet unborn we must endure privations and sufferings in order to make this unhappy world a place for freedom and peace."

Mr. Tobin said "we're going to have headaches and troubles while this war lasts," but he asked the average truck driver to compare his condition with those of the members in uniform.

Mr. Casey's article did not name John L. Lewis, but obviously meant him in the following:

"Men of labor have openly and repeatedly stated that, if it becomes necessary, they will work for their keep to win the war."

"On the other hand, scattered portions of labor, here and there, have fallen under the spell of false and craven leaders who agitate strikes for higher wages and better conditions."

Sharply assailing the "grab-bag tactics of certain false prophets of labor," Casey wrote that "the real leaders of labor and the intelligent foresight of President Roosevelt must and will prevail."

WAR COMES FIRST Noting the union has about 100 cases pending before the WLB and that some



# Old Yankees May Help Faltering '43 Champs

Russo Ready to Pitch, Dickey to Catch Every Day Is McCarthy Plan — Crosetti May Take Over Old Post

The Yankees, amid rumors of a shake-up, take the field for the first game of the western invasion at Yankee Stadium this afternoon when they will face the Detroit Tigers in the first of a three-game series.

No one knows at this moment whether the American League champions will be shaken from stem to stern. The boys, fresh from a tour of the hinterlands in which they were kayaked by the weather and opposing teams, practiced yesterday at the Stadium.

Manager Joe McCarthy was absent, however, and coach Art Fletcher had little or nothing to say.

However, three old Yankees, as distinguished from the undistinguished 1943 variety, were around and looked as if they might get into action. One was Marlin Russo, whose arm has been troubling him for almost a year. Marlin said his left flipper was "loose," which might mean that he's ready to throw some portside cross-fire as of yore.

Another was Marv Breuer, who, like Russo, did not make the western trip because of a sore arm. He will not appear for a while on the mound. The third is none other than Frankie Crosetti, the graceful shortstop and third baseman of other years, who may be called upon to steady the sagging infield for a while. Crosetti, under suspension until May 21, also had to fight the flu. He won, and says he will be fit and willing, if McCarthy calls upon him.

One version of a possible new-line-up for the home stay would put Bud Metheny in centerfield in place of Roy Weatherly, whose hitting slumped after he made 5 straight at the Stadium in a Sunday game just before the team left home.

Joe Gordon, it was said, might be dropped from the No. 4 cleanup spot, with Johnny Lindell moved up from No. 8 to steady the pitchers, Bill Dickey may be called upon to catch every day, as in the past, instead of only against right hand pitchers. And finally, Crosetti will probably be stationed either at short or third, to give rookies George Stiehr and Bill Johnson a rest.

Following Detroit, Cleveland comes to town for a weekend series which should be the first "crucial" set of the season in American League circles. A doubleheader with the Indians takes place on Sunday, with another Memorial Day double-bill on Monday against the Chicago White Sox. The St. Louis Browns round the western visits with a weekend series, to end a two-week home stay for the McCarthy-men.

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\* LAURA DUNCAN  
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of the  
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Admission 25c  
**WORKERS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM**  
35 East 12th Street, 2nd Floor  
Thurs., May 27  
at 8 P.M.

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1943

## 22 Straight



Whitey Kuroski, whose home was the Series-winning blow against the Yanks last October, has now hit safely in 22 straight games for the world's champion St. Louis Cardinals.

## Only 23 Giants On Western Trip

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, May 25.—The New York Giants arrived in the Windy City today determined to find out whether the Cubs will be stronger with Lou Novikoff than without.

Manager Jimmy Wilson's unhappy men were the sole soft touch the Ottomans met in their recent home stand, but with Novikoff in the line-up, there's no telling what the last place Chicagoans may do.

Just before the team left home, left-hand pitcher Tom Sunkel was released to the Jersey City Giants. Sunkel, who came to New York from Columbus at the end of the 1941 season, has been useless this spring. The Giants need hitting help, for their pitching has been good. It is likely that Ott will make a deal for a batter of some kind during the western trip, for the team roster is down to 23 men, two under the limit.

Recent batting averages show that the Giants collectively hitting .304, a mark so low that only a glow worm can see it. Mel Ott's own stickwork has been the poorest of his career, but his home runs have won several games. No one else on the team is doing better than .250.

**How They Bat**

**DODGERS**

Wagon	.....	3.00	Owen	.....	.530
Herman	.....	2.84	Daniel	.....	.526
Vanhanen	.....	2.73	Smalley	.....	.526
Wagner	.....	2.64	Conney	.....	.526
Bauman	.....	2.58	Gleason	.....	.527
Moore	.....	2.50	Bergsmyr	.....	.515
Walker	.....	2.45			

**GIANTS**

Manresa	.....	2.91	Gordon	.....	.514
Wick	.....	2.80	Ott	.....	.509
Vanhanen	.....	2.73	Smalley	.....	.509
Jorgensen	.....	2.65	Baker	.....	.501
Bauman	.....	2.58	Gleason	.....	.501
Moore	.....	2.50	Bergsmyr	.....	.501
Walker	.....	2.45			

**YANKEES**

Leary	.....	2.81	Weatherly	.....	.511
Lindell	.....	2.73	Smith	.....	.511
Seller	.....	2.64	Jordan	.....	.511
DiStefano	.....	2.58	McCarthy	.....	.511
Stien	.....	2.50	Ward	.....	.511
Stiehr	.....	2.45	Johnson	.....	.511
Johnson	.....	2.45			

## House Votes 265-110 To Repeal Poll Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

House votes as "an aid to the war effort."

**WARN OF SENATE FIGHT**  
The committee warned of the stiff fight ahead in the Senate but expressed the hope that with continued support for the fight from the people the poll taxers in the Senate can be beaten and the measure passed within a month.

Democrats and Republicans from the East, Midwest and West joined together to give the measure its tremendous lead. They were supported by a small handful of Southern congressmen including Reps. Percy Priest and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and R. Ewing Thompson of Texas. Thompson was the only congressman from poll-tax state to support the bill.

The broad support for the measure was expected in the coalition steering committee which guided the bill to passage.

Chairman of the steering committee was Rep. George Bender, Ohio Republican. The time for the bill on the Democratic side was controlled by Rep. Warren Magnuson, Washington Democrat, and on the Republican side by Rep. Joseph C. Baldwin, New York Republican.

**SOUTHERN POLL-TAX DEMOCRATS**  
Southern poll-tax Democrats made up the great majority of the 110 votes against the bill. They were joined by some Democrats from border states, and by 16 Republicans.

**GOP DEFEATISTS VOTE NO**  
The Republicans who voted against the bill were among the most prominent defeatists in the House and include Reps. John Taber, of New York; Noah Mason of Illinois; and Clare Hoffman and Fred Bradley of Michigan. Rep. James Wadsworth of New York also voted against the bill.

Rep. Hoffman, the most notorious labor-baiter in the House, pleaded with Republicans not to

**WHAT'S ON**  
BATES: What's On notes for the Daily and the Worker are 10c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

**Tonight**  
**Manhattan**  
FOLK DANCING. Instructions with Ann Agin, Polka, Trot, Tarentella and others. P.M. 8:30. 13th St. Playhouse, 13 E. 13th St. 8 P.M.  
**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
ALBERT BLUMBERG—National Legislative Representative of the Communist Party of the U.S. will speak on "Trends in American Foreign Policy." Thursday, May 27, 8:30 P.M. The Tom Paine School.

## Armstrong May Meet Angott In Garden Bout on June 11

The lightweight boxing situation, which is the only boxing situation these days, is slowly taking shape. Henry Armstrong's knockout of Maxie Shapiro in Philadelphia on Monday night was decisive. It means that Smith, who has 14 KO's in 22 tries since he trod the comeback trail, must now be given another chance to win back the title he relinquished to Frankie Zivic in the fall of 1940.

Armstrong's victory was of the technical kind, the bout halting in the seventh round when Referee Matt Adge decided that the condition of Shapiro's left ear was so bad that the New Yorker was in danger of serious injury. But the fight was one-sided, and Hank pummeled his opponent soundly.

As a result of this notch on his gun, Armstrong will probably meet Sammy Angott in the Garden on June 11. Neither Armstrong nor Angott can find ring work except with each other, as neither Bob Montgomery nor Ben Jack are available.

Montgomery who won the lightweight championship from Jack last week, is a shipyard worker, and he has returned to his war job. Jack took such a beating that he must recuperate for some time.

Ray Robinson, now a corporal in the Army, can obtain leave for a fight, but he has been having stomach trouble, and is in no condition to train.

Armstrong's win over Shapiro gave new evidence of the remarkable stamina of the great Negro fighter. Maxie was hurt badly in the second round, but rallied. Hank battered him relentlessly until the sixth, when he brought Max down with a right to the head. He came up at the count

**Major League Standings**

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W.	L.	Pct.	Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	21	9	.700	Cleveland	16	11	.593
St. Louis	17	10	.630	New York	14	11	.560
Boston	14	10	.583	Washington	15	13	.538
Philadelphia	15	12	.556	Detroit	15	12	.550
Cincinnati	12	16	.429	Philadelphia	14	15	.483
Pittsburgh	10	15	.400	Chicago	10	12	.455
New York	11	18	.379	St. Louis	10	12	.455
Chicago	9	19	.321	Boston	11	17	.393

Games Today  
New York at Chicago  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia  
Phila. at Cincinnati (night)  
Boston at St. Louis (night)

Games Today  
Detroit at New York  
St. Louis at Washington (night)  
Chicago at Philadelphia  
Cleveland at Boston

ler Hare, South Carolina poll taxer, had finished a typical speech fighting all over again the battles of the Civil War.

A young blue-clad sailor rose in the visitors gallery and said: "Mr. Speaker, I demand to be heard. I speak for the thousands who cannot be here. I am a man in the service."

Before Secret Service men could pull him away, he said:

"If I fight with a man should he be forced to pay poll tax before he can vote?"

Later reporters discovered that the sailor is Evan O. Jones of Los Angeles. Although only 20 years old, he has been in the Navy for two years and saw action at Singapore and other Pacific engagements.

Jones told reporters that he came to find out about democracy in Washington but discovered that Southern Congressmen were still fighting the battles of the Civil War all over again.

After being taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Jones was taken to the office of Dr. George Calvert, Capitol physician, who is also a captain in the Navy.

"This is Navy stuff now," Calvert told newspapermen. "You can't check it all off the record. And you can't check with me on it."

Jones was said to have been sent back to his ship which he left for a 48-hour furlough.

**Blood Saved Many Yanks in Africa Attack**

**ALLIED HEADQUARTERS**, North Africa, May 25 (UP)—Blood donated by American civilians saved thousands of lives during the Tunisian campaign, British Maj. Gen. Ernest Cowell, director of the medical services of the Allied armies in North Africa, said today.

Cowell said he was unable to give a precise figure as to the military secret but he added that "the number of lives saved by blood plasma was surprisingly great."

Blood given so willingly in the United States was not wasted. He also praised the courage of American nurses who landed under fire at Oran in the Allied occupation of North Africa last November.

"These nurses were magnificent in the way they came in during the Oran assault and immediately went to work nursing the wounded," Cowell said during a press conference.

He said that no force in the world today nor in history was any healthier than the Allied troops in North Africa.

## 8 Track Champs To Defend Titles In AAU June Meet

While waiting for the arrival of Gunder Hagg, Sweden's wonder runner, the A. A. U. has been investigating the domestic line-up of probable entries for the 55th annual track and field championships in which Hagg will make his debut at Triboro Stadium, June 12 and 13.

Of the twenty-one 1942 winners, crowned in the senior championships at the same stadium, eight, including two in the service, have notified Meet-Director Ferris that they expect to be available and will defend their titles. Eight others, six of them in the service are currently doubtful defenders, depending on whether they obtain leaves, furloughs, or approval of their commanding officers. Three others cannot defend, one has turned professional, and the other 1942 winner was John Borcan, 800-meter champion, who died in December.

Here is the disposition of the 1942 champions at this time:

**EXPECT TO DEFEND TITLES**—Harold Davis, University of California and Olympic Club, 100 and 200 meters sprints; Cliff Bourland, U. S. C. and Southern California A. A., 400 meters; Gilbert DeGda, Boston A. A., 1,500 meters; Chief Specialist Greg Rice, Merchant Marine Academy, 500 meters; Bill Cummins, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, 110-meter high hurdles; Corp. Adam high jump; and Frank Best, New York A. C., 55 pound weight throw.

**UNDEFEATED CHAMPIONS**—Private George DeGeorge, Camp Upton, 3,000 meter steeplechase; John P. Connelly, New York A. C., 3,000 meter walk; J. Walter Smith, Southern California A. A., 400 meter hurdles; Chief Specialist Billy Brown, Norfolk Naval Training Station, broad jump and hop-step-jump; Bob Fitch, ex-Minnesota, of the Coast Guard, discus throw; Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam, Del Monte, California, Navy Pre-Flight School, pole vault; and Boyd Brown, Olympic Club, javelin throw.

**WILL NOT DEFEND**—Lieutenant Joseph E. McCluskey, Chaplain Hill, N. C., Navy Pre-Flight School, 10,000 meter run; Bob Wright, Ohio State Navy midshipman, 200-meter low hurdles; and Major Chester Cruikshank, Camp Picket, Va., hammer throw.

**U. S. Planes Blast Isles in Mediterranean**

(Continued from Page 1)

San Giovanni, southern Italian terminals for ferries to Sicily.

Cairo revealed that medium RAF bombers Sunday night attacked Messina, the Sicilian end of the ferries, scoring hits on the rail yards near the terminus and on buildings beside a group of oil storage tanks. They started at least seven fires.

RAF Middle East bombers and long range fighters, attacking enemy shipping in the Aegean Sea and off western Greece on Sunday, set fire to a schooner which was abandoned by its crew and damaged another smaller sailing vessel, also abandoned.

Malta-based RAF fliers joined the attacks Monday night, sowing mines in enemy waters and attacking Catania, on the east coast of Sicily. Results of the latter attack were not observed.

**EXPERTS CITE EFFECT OF NAZI DAM BLOWS**  
WASHINGTON, May 25 (UP)—Officials of the Board of Economic Warfare said today that last week's bombing attacks on the Eder and Moehne Dams in Germany probably greatly disorganized and disrupted the whole water transportation system of the Ruhr for at least two or three weeks.

"For an industrial area so important to the German war effort as the Ruhr," they said, "this is of considerable importance."

Board of Economic Warfare informants stressed also that an important long-term consequence of the breach in the Moehne Dam will be a reduction in the supply of pure water essential to the industries and the 6,000,000 people in the Ruhr area.

"If the steel industry alone absorbs the loss," they said, "steel output will probably be cut by 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons. The actual loss may be greater than this because it may prove difficult to purify the remaining water."

"The total loss of water may amount to 100,000,000 tons—on-seventh of the water consumed annually in the area."

## From the PRESS BOX

By C. E. Dexter

Clark Griffith may or may not consider "The Old Fox" a flattering sobriquet. But that's what he's called by friend and foe. And he certainly is foxy.

The owner of the Washington Senators wakes this morning to find his ball club in third place in the American League. He also wakes this morning with the knowledge that the City of Washington is full of people who have no place to go for recreation but to the ball game.

The result of these two facts is that "The Old Fox" will make a lot of money this year. And he may win a pennant. His team is weak in the pitching box, but the line-up is strong defensively in the infield, and strong offensively in the outfield, with good catchers. In this uncertain season, it may keep within reach of the money right to the end.

But this piece is not about the 1943 Senators, but about old Griff, as he is known to his pals. He operates his Washington plant from a frame bungalow outside the gates of Griffith Stadium. It's a comfortable, leisurely looking two-story affair, with one room upstairs which is spacious in the Washington manner. The walls are covered with pictures of Griff's old teammates, dating back to the 1890's. He has kept scrap-books throughout the last 42 of his 53 years of active baseball.

Griff was a star pitcher at the turn of the century, when a revolt split the old National League, and brought about the formation of the American League. The foxy one was selected as manager for the New York American League club by Big Bill Devery, former New York police commissioner and politician. Griff built a strong team, and would have won a pennant for the Highlanders in 1904 but for a wild pitch thrown by Jack Chesbro in the final series against the Boston Red Sox.

The Highlanders were so called because games were played on the Washington Heights hilltop, at 168th Street and Broadway. John J. McGraw's Giants were popular favorites, and Griff had a tough time to meet competition. He lasted at New York until the spring of 1908, when the team slumped. Frank J. Farrell, then owner, refused to buy Donie Bush to help the Highlanders out, with the result that Griff resigned.

His career with Washington began a few years later. Aided by Walter Johnson, the Senators always attracted crowds, but the team seldom rose above eighth place, with the result that the phrase "Washington, first in war, first in peace and last in the American League" spread from coast to coast.

In 1924, in the twilight of the Big Train's career, Griff won his first American League pennant. He had put together a strong team. In 1933 he came through again. Now, ten years later, he is threatening once more.

Griffith's policies are not always, however, directed toward winning pennants, for he is realistic enough to realize that as an old ball player turned owner he cannot hope to command the minor league resources of such clubs as the Cards, Yanks, Cubs and Tigers.

Instead, he tries to make money by strategy—pleading that Washington in peace time is a small city, with a limited number of fans.

His sale of his son-in-law, Joe Cronin, to Tom Yawkey's Red Sox is a case in point. Griffith is said to have received \$200,000 for Cronin.

Several years ago Griffith broke down the prejudice against Latin-American players of Negro blood, but he has never come to grips with the Jim Crow question as it affects Negro players born in the States. Several of his Latin-American stars made good—Alejandro Carrasquel, the Venezuelan pitcher, is a tower of strength this spring. He discovered Bobby Estallera, now with the Athletics. Roberto Ortiz, once a star Cuban pitcher, never made the grade in the big leagues, and is now with Montreal.

Although Griffith did not introduce night baseball, he has taken it to his heart. Pleading special conditions in Washington, where government offices seldom work at night, Griffith got an extension of after-dark play to 28 games a season. As a result he may run his total attendance up to 750,000 this season—and make heap dough, if you ask me.

Because of his position in Washington, Griffith has many connections on Capitol Hill, and in the White House. Since Pearl Harbor, he has become the official contact man between the Administration and baseball. Long years ago he invited Presidents to opening games, thus obtaining the official accolade for the national sport. On the walls of his inner sanctum are mementoes of these events, beginning with the administration of William Howard Taft.

Considerable pressure was brought on Griffith to sign Negro players last winter. Thus far no results have been obtained. The Old Fox is a shrewd operator, however—and he knows that a pennant this season will richly reward him. I should not be surprised if he signed a Negro player, if he found one who could help him get that flag.

## British C. P. Renews Plea To Labor Party

(Continued from Page 1)

"there is no reason for any change" in the position of the British party which, "while fully loyal to the spirit of the International, has otherwise always acted independently on a self-governing and self-supporting basis."

Simultaneously, Prof. Harold Laak, a member of the 25-man Labor Party Executive circulated a letter to eight other members urging that the Labor Party support the Communist affiliation proposal.

On May 5, the Labor Party executive had voted the proposal down by a 17-7 margin. The issue comes before the conference of the Labor Party on June 14.

The Daily Herald, Labor newspaper controlled by the party's right-wing, continued to argue against affiliation and again urged the dissolution of the British Communists.

## WANT-ADS

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## Toward Unity and Victory



## Akron's Strike

FORTY-NINE THOUSAND Akron rubber workers continued their strike for the fourth day.

They came out in face of appeals from their national officers to uphold labor's no-strike pledge. President Sherman Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers was among the first labor leaders to denounce John L. Lewis' strike program.

Akron's workers are idle, as our boys, their own boys, thousands of them rubber workers, are in action on the battlefronts. The warfare at Attu and New Guinea is savage. The arrival of wounded from North Africa is testimony that fighting was savage there, too. In Europe, Lieut. General Jacob L. Devers, commander of our forces, says all is ready for the big push.

Granted a thousand times that the rubber workers have a justified grievance against the War Labor Board and the employers; granted too that the employers are seeking advantage from the no-strike agreement and are provocative, as they surely are.

Yet neither these unsolved justified grievances nor any other can justify the folly and disruption of strikes in war industry. Such strikes solve nothing and only hit hardest at the anti-Hitler victory so necessary to the strikers, their families, and the country.

If we lose the war, universal slavery will descend upon all labor and the nation.

The rubber workers are no less patriotic than others. Perhaps they have not clearly seen the connection between their strike and victory. The people of Akron as of other cities, may be influenced by the over optimistic press propaganda which is spreading a feeling that the war is practically won. And most certainly the Lewis strike movement is influencing the Akron atmosphere. Most of the folks in the rubber capital don't know of Lewis' association with the lose-the-war crowd. If he talks strike then why shouldn't we, some of them reason.

But the strikes didn't just come out of thin air. Agents of John L. Lewis and Trotskyites who have been eating into Akron's life for years, have taken the opportunity to promote their long-planned sabotage of war production. And they aim to undermine the leadership of Dalrymple because he supports our war.

Adhering to the no-strike pledge does not mean giving up the fight over grievances. The Trotskyites and Lewis men say it does because the only kind of fight they understand is the kind that undermines our war effort. In fact, a constructive labor policy today demands that unions press for improvements so as to better our production program and morale. But there are other and more effective forms than strikes now.

In the first place the same display of strength that is shown in the strike could be demonstratively shown in a political struggle in support of the President's seven-point program, against the Congressional hunger bloc that sabotages effective control of the cost of living and for a democratic tax program. It could be directed towards unity with the people generally in a militant movement for a roll-back in prices, for adequate labor representation in war agencies, for constructive changes in wage policy and incentive forms.

That sort of struggle, effectively prose-

cutted, could bring more than the equivalent of five cents an hour.

The leaders of the URWA certainly have some important conclusions to draw from the strike. Obviously measures are necessary to insure that the union's win-the-war policy is not accepted just formally. The members must understand it and be more fully conscious of what the war means. Furthermore, there must be no leniency to the Lewis agents and Trotskyites who sabotage war production. They must be driven out as enemies of the labor movement.

A very grave responsibility rests on union leaders today. Theirs isn't just a formal task of responding to the will of the members. They must also be able to counsel and win the members to the union's constructive path. The no-strike pledge is the touchstone. Akron's laxness has already cost us irreplaceable war materials—and at this decisive stage. The strikers should return to work immediately.

## An Important Event

LABOR has been faced with exceedingly complex and crucial problems in this war. Not only has its own existence depended upon a proper solution to these problems, but the fate of the entire country and of world civilization has been involved.

On each of these problems, we have spoken out clearly and unequivocally. At all times our position has been determined by the one guiding principle—the speedy and decisive destruction of the Axis.

It is through the pages of the Daily Worker that Earl Browder's great St. Louis speech on the mine strike and labor's wartime responsibility was made available to the labor movement. It was in the Daily Worker that the "Lewis-Woll Axis" and the paths of Reuther and Dubinsky were first brought into the open.

We've assisted progressive, win-the-war organizations to strengthen their organizations and activities. Yesterday, for instance, we published the acknowledgement of Max Bedacht, secretary of the International Workers Order, that it was we who guaranteed the success of Sunday's Madison Square Garden meeting of that organization.

Our pages were open to the Communist Party in its recent membership drive, and this doubtless contributed to the signal success of that drive.

Now labor organizations, the IWO lodges, Communist Party branches and clubs have the job of maintaining and strengthening the newspaper that has assisted them. Our ability to assist in the future will depend on our existence and our strength.

A conference of trade union representatives from shops, civic, fraternal and other organizations has been called in New York for June 10 at Webster Hall to draw the plans for maintaining and building the Daily Worker and The Worker. We know that it will receive the full cooperation of many leaders and organizations in these various fields.



**MAKE  
EVERY  
PAY DAY  
BOND DAY**

## The POLITICAL SCENE

## Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Dewey

By Milton Howard

AS DURING last year's fight over the abolition of the poll tax, very deep-rooted political currents are revealed now again by the effort to perpetuate the undemocratic rule of the oligarchy in the South.

The poll tax was created to disfranchise millions of white voters following the earlier disfranchisement of the Negro voters. For the two generations prior to the Civil War the Southern bourgeoisie oligarchy dominated the political life of the entire United States by virtue of their monopoly on political power in the Southern states.

With the post-Civil War arrival of a certain amount of industrialism, and the challenge which the poverty-stricken small white farmers were beginning to hurl at this oligarchy, the poll tax was imposed to balk democracy.

As a result, the Southern oligarchy succeeded pretty much in seizing key positions within the Government, and once again was, to a certain degree, able to impose on the rest of the United States its own political will.

THE abolition of the poll tax today is the key to the modernization of the South. It would break the political grip of the semi-feudal oligarchy. In doing that would open up the Southern states to a higher level of economic and political development.

When President Roosevelt defined the South as "the nation's Number One economic problem" some years back, he was not merely stating this from the standpoint of benevolence. He was, in fact, pointing out to the capitalist class as a whole that its interest lay in opening up the South to modern economic life for the sake of creating a vast new internal market. The traditional advertisements which welcomed capital to the South on the basis of low wages were, in reality, a standing menace to the economic improvement of the South and a hindrance to capital investment.

Such has been the economic background of the political issues in the current anti-poll tax fight. These issues have become extraordinarily acute since the country entered the

war against the Axis for its survival.

The war has been compelling the introduction of modern economic life into the South; military necessity of the nation's war effort has made it imperative to remove the economic-social formations in the South.

Prejudices, and semi-feudal remnants, however, increasingly an obstacle to the nation's war production. The national interest is clashing again with the entrenched economic position of the oligarchy and the hideously backward social conditions which accompany their domination.

In politics, this has resulted in the menace of a new political alignment—the alliance of the ancient, democracy-fearing oligarchy, on the one hand, and the Republican Party reactionaries and appeasers, on the other.

In the fight to balk or overthrow the anti-Hitler victory policies of President Roosevelt, the GOP leadership will not scruple at using any weapon which lies at hand. One of the weapons which it thinks will serve it well is this contradiction between the national interest and the oligarchical interest of the Southern planters.

This explains why it is that the Republican Party is today one of the chief defenders of the poll tax in the South with all that implies in the way of fostering reaction and terrorist suppression of the political rights of millions.

TYPICAL of the crafty way which the Hoover Republicans are making of the oligarchy's frantic effort to maintain its political monopoly is the argument of Mr. Mark Sullivan, GOP theoretician in the New York Herald-Tribune. Mr. Sullivan has merely adapted to modern conditions the whole arsenal of the pro-slave, states rights, of the pre-1860's. He solemnly writes: "Here is the menace. If Congress can forbid one qualification, it can forbid any other qualification (for voting). Of all the functions of the states, the most fundamental is their fixing the qualification of voters."

Mr. Sullivan is speaking advice to the GOP contingent in the House and Senate. He is giving the word which signals the Republicans to rally to the "states rights" banners

recently unfurled by Governor Dewey of New York. We can begin to see what a catch-all Mr. Dewey's new slogan really is. On the one hand, it can serve as a club with which to beat down the social measures of the Government, both during the war when they are urgent for the war economy, and after when they will be necessary as a bulwark against reaction.

But on the other hand (this may be its most immediate aim), it can also provide the political link with Mr. Dewey of New York and the Ku Klux governors of Alabama and Mississippi. It can link Mr. Dewey with the anti-Roosevelt Democrats of the Dixon-Wilkinson type.

Mr. Sullivan's sophistries serve this purpose.

For when he dares to revive the argument that it is unconstitutional for the nation to delimit the qualifications which any state can impose on its voters, he is saying that the states can rule the nation. That is indeed what has been happening. The poll tax Congressmen and Senators have been and still are in a position to block legislation essential to the national welfare. Far from being deprived of their constitutional rights, it is they who have been keeping the political rights of the Constitution out of their states. In doing so, they have not only retarded the development of their victimized populations. They have not only hampered the full unification of the nation. They have, in addition, placed a dangerous weapon into the hands of the appeaser — "negotiated peace" Fifth Column and its friends in the GOP leadership.

The fight to end the poll tax is, in general, the fight for democracy.

In particular, it is the fight to protect the United States government and the nation's war leadership from the club which the "poll tax bloc" has become in the hands of the most vicious Vichy-like enemies of the Administration.

The abolition of the poll tax is nothing but a vitally necessary military measure for the protection of the United States.

This is how its opponents view the anti-poll tax bill. This is how its friends should understand it and rally to pass it.

## Letters from Our Readers

## The Opposite of Impartial

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If you listened to the "March of Time" broadcast last evening (May 20), I think it probable that you were left by its mistreatment of the screen version of "Mission to Moscow." In much the same state of mind as I reported to "March of Time" in a letter just mailed to that broadcast.

I have written you before in appreciation felt by my wife and myself of your broadcasts on the "March of Time" program.

"Permit me now to express surprise and disappointment, after hearing your treatment last evening (May 20), of the screen presentation of 'Mission to Moscow.'"

"Your announcer declared at one point during that half-hour, that the 'March of Time' endeavored to present them in an impartial way. In our estimation your treatment of 'Mission to Moscow' was decidedly not in accordance with such a claim."

"After your quotations in adverse criticism of the film, from a letter by Prof. John Dewey and Miss Suzanne La Follette, published in the New York Times of Sunday, May 9, we supposed that of course you would, on so controversial an issue, at once follow the hostile opinions with equal attention to some favorable to this screen drama. For example, from the letter by Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, published in the New York Times on the following Sunday, May 16."

"But there you abandoned the entire theme without further comment or any argument 'for the defense' whatsoever!"

"We urge you to make some reparation, in your next broadcast, for this one-sided presentation of a theme so crucially important both nationally and internationally."

"For as the matter now stands, without such rebuttal, the broadcast of last evening will have dealt your reputation for fairness and impartiality a body blow!"

REV. ELIOT WHITE.

## On Latin America

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Friendship with our Latin American neighbors fortunately is widely recognized as precious to us in winning the democratic peace. For this friendship we need much more than vague well-meaning sentiment. We need sympathetic discriminating knowledge of one another and co-operation in our democratic struggles. We need also to see ourselves and our history through each other's eyes.

A little pamphlet by one of our best friends in Latin America, addressed both to us and to Latin America as a whole, makes a unique and timely contribution to this need. In "The United States and Mexico — Two Nations, One Ideal" Lombardo Toledano, scholar, writer, and

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

above all President of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, the strongest force for democracy in Latin America, highlights the mighty and parallel moments of democratic advance of this country and of Mexico to the present day in their bearing on Inter-American relations.

Incidentally with swift sure strokes he reveals freshly the bearing of much American history of past and present which we seldom put in focus. Not only friends of Latin America will profit by this pamphlet.

Every High School student, or friend or parent of a High School student, who wears of the hazy confusion of many history texts on the right and wrong in the record, could sharpen his understanding in this tiny booklet, (Council for Pan-American Democracy 5 cents).

HISTORY TEACHER.

## Max Bedacht Lands Daily Worker Coverage of IWO Event

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As you undoubtedly know the "MARCH TO FREEDOM" pageant, sponsored by our organization at Madison Square Garden on Sunday attracted a capacity audience which we feel was a real contribution of our organization to the war effort. Despite the strength of our organization in New York City, we realized early in the preparations for the pageant that we needed the cooperation of the press not only to reach our own membership, but also large numbers of people in the New York labor movement to whom we wanted to bring the message of this pageant.

While other New York newspapers carried occasional small notices, it was primarily the Daily and Sunday Worker which we feel guaranteed the success of the affair.

You have proven once again that only a progressive and labor newspaper could understand and fully appreciate the importance of such a demonstration as our MARCH TO FREEDOM! to the war effort. The day-to-day publicity, the editorial coverage and the actual organizing which the columns of your paper did to help mobilize 18,000 people who attended this affair was deeply appreciated by our whole organization.

I am sure that the members of

our organization and the leaders in our lodges echo my sentiments and that we in our turn will do all in our power to acquaint our entire membership and our friends with the important role which the Daily and Sunday Worker has played and will play in helping our organization to grow.

As an organization, we are also interested in the promotion and support of all organizations, movements and organs of opinion which today are part of the broad people's movement to weld the unity of our American people to smash the fascist enemy. Amongst these I know of no more important institution or newspaper than the Daily and Sunday Worker.

MAX BEDACHT,  
General Secretary,  
International Workers' Order.

Still More on Horses

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I hope that Nat Low's column (May 19) on horse racing does not write itself into an interesting discussion. It would be wrong to wind up with the pontifical note that "If the Daily Worker did support this (horse racing) we would forfeit our right to be called the vanguard of the masses."

It seems to me that Mr. Low misses the main point of the discussion, which is does horse racing exist? Do people attend? Do they derive pleasure or relaxation from the spectacle? And if so shouldn't we report what happens?

To apply the test of whether or not spectators bet money on the results is beside the point. By this measuring stick we could report no sport event of which I know, Chess excepted.

The London Daily Worker, in its tiny pages, finds room for horse race results. From last accounts the paper is doing nicely and the workers do not turn away when offered a copy.

In any event here is an offer to Mr. Low. Come out to the race track with me some sunny Saturday. See if you don't get a supreme thrill at the sight of two evenly matched horses pounding down the run for home. And then tell me if it's sport.

WILLIAM B. BERG

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WILLIAM B. BERG

## Thanks for Your Donation

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed you'll find a \$25 donation from the Russian and American Women's Society to your paper to help you with your good work.

It has been our custom of donating all our profits to various organizations and newspapers from our annual affair.

Please print this in the paper and send up a copy, so that all the women can read it for themselves.

MRS. BELETSKY,  
Financial Secretary.

## Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

## FURTHER BOOST IN PROFITS

Wall Street seems well satisfied with the profit showing of American corporations in the first quarter of 1943. Although there is a slight decline in the estimate of profit increase, the general conclusion is summed up in the words of financial writer Ward Gates of Magazine of Wall Street, May 1. He points out that when all the returns are in hand the total net profit for the first quarter of the year "should prove to have been at least as good as a year ago and probably a bit higher." And this increase would be registered despite the higher corporate taxes paid this year and the fact that some companies have been compelled to reduce their profits somewhat as a result of the renegotiation of war contracts.

## 7 PER CENT RISE OVER 1942

That profits did increase in this period is shown in a later issue of the same journal, May 15, which says: "With well over 300 reports in hand at this writing, industrial companies show an average increase of 7 per cent over the first quarter of last year."

The tabulation of net profits issued by the National City Bank in its May Letter gives 260 concerns whose average net profit increase for the quarter over the comparable period last year was 7.1 per cent.

The largest increase for any group of companies in this compilation was shown by the war contract-saturated auto and equipment concerns, where the quarter-to-quarter rise over a year ago was 41.3 per cent.

Textiles, on the National City Bank compilation, showed a profit increase of 32.6 per cent over the first quarter of last year, while the service and construction industries reported a rise in net of 36.9 per cent in this period.

The companies that showed declines from a year ago were largely those engaged in the production of certain civilian goods, such as paper products, which have been curtailed as the result of the shift from consumer supplies to war manufacturing.

Bear in mind that the 1942 net profits of U. S. corporations as a whole, the U. S. Department of Commerce estimates, totalled more than 80 per cent above 1939 net profits. (See our Economic Notes, May, 1943.)

## RAILROADS AT PROFIT PEAK

The nation's railroads have set an all-time record in profits—exceeding 1929's peak. For 1942 Class I roads had piled up net profits of around \$80,000,000 compared with \$49,765,138 in 1941, an increase of 62 per cent.

Rail profits for the first quarter of this year are even more startling than last year's record high. For the first three months of 1943 they reached \$29,600,000—a gain of over 120 per cent above the first quarter of 1942. (See our Railroad Notes, June, 1943.)

Never before in railroad history have the companies been in such an excellent financial position as at present, Wall Street observers agree. The picture is one of "unprecedented strength." Yet the companies claim they are not in a position to pay the wage increases that have been sought since early 1943 by the Railroad Brotherhoods.

The U. S. Government has been very generous to the railroad corporations. The Interstate Commerce Commission early in 1942 granted increases in freight and passenger rates. Under wartime conditions during 1942 freight traffic increased by 34 1/2 per cent and passenger traffic by 83 per cent. These gains were naturally reflected in greatly increased operating revenues.

Wartime taxes on railroad corporations are comparatively light, as most of them, by exercising the options provided in the war tax laws, have been able to keep out of excess profits categories despite their soaring net income. Their large funded debts and heavily watered stocks have helped them to hold down to a relatively low percentage their profits on invested capital.

## PROFITS ON WAR CONTRACTS

In a discussion of the value of renegotiation of government contracts, Congressman Wright Patman recently answered the arguments of those who claim that this process is unnecessary because taxes will absorb the excess profits anyway. (Congressional Record, May 17, p. 4627.) He showed that actually the tax on corporation profits, taking into account the post-war refund, amounts to only about 72 per cent or 73 per cent, including all regular and excess profits taxes now in force.

He indicated what sample companies with war contracts had been making, after payment of all taxes, and the need, therefore, for renegotiation of the contracts of large companies, which has already reclaimed over \$2 billion for the government. Here are some of his examples, taken from the records of renegotiation boards:

No. 1. Company had business multiplied 15 times by the war, its profit margins more than tripled. So in 1942 after paying all normal and excess taxes it would have made a net profit equal to 152 per cent of its invested capital, and 23 times its average net during peacetime.

No. 2. After all wartime taxes paid this company would have had net profit equal to 130 per cent of its invested capital, 13 times greater than its average peacetime net profit.

No. 3. Business was 15 times greater than peacetime and profit margin increased almost five times. Its net in 1942 was thus 100 per cent of invested capital and more than ten times greater than net in best peacetime year.

No. 4. Net of this company was about 30 times more than its average in peacetime and amounted to 805 per cent of invested capital.

No. 5. "Earned" 100 per cent of its invested capital, in other words, would have recovered its complete investment in a single year.

Labor supports the renegotiation of war contracts but urges that government procurement offices cease renegotiation on a cost-plus basis, as this tends to increase the profits of corporations and diminishes the incentive to save on materials and other costs.

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